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THE PARIS ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION.

The utility of large scientific exhibitions and congresses has often been called in question, but it cannot be doubted, when science is advancing with such enormous rapidity as the practical side of electrical science is advancing at present, that it is useful from time to time to take stock of the progress made and the knowledge acquired.

Complaints have occasionally been made that there is little in the present exhibition that is absolutely new to the professional electrician. This is perfectly true, inasmuch as every electrician who has visited the exhibition was probably previously well acquainted, from books, journals, and Patent Office records, with the general plan of every instrument exhibited. None the less, however, is it of extreme value to him to see the various machines, &c., actually in use and side by side with each other, for here he sees not only those general outlines which he could learn by reading, but those subtle differences in construction which can hardly be described in print, but which in practice make the difference between a successful and an unsuccessful machine.

The electricians who are now assembling in Paris, in anticipation of the International Congress which is to meet on the 15th Sept., have certainly in the exhibition all the surroundings best calculated to stimulate their ideas and to promote their friendly relations. As we enter the building at night we are bewildered with the fairyland of science that opens before us; eyes, ears, and brain are at once confused. The whole atmosphere is filled with the light and splendour of the thousands of powerful electric lamps which illuminate the main building. Lamps such as we have been accustomed to admire when eight or ten were placed in a large railway station are here hanging in clusters and punches, as if—as is indeed the case—they were close pressed for space. Movement on the floor of the building is difficult, so closely is it packed with electrical marvels, each one of which would repay hours of careful study. Meanwhile the ear is deafened by the rattle of the electric bells and alarums from, perhaps, fifty model signal boxes and railway stations, all assuring the public at once that there is the most imminent danger of a collision. Below the intermittent rattling of the bells we feel and here a continuous deep roar and throb from the long row of steam engines and the hundreds of electric generators driven from them, which extend from end to end of one side of the building; while this sound again is confused by the splashing of the two big waterfalls, each worked by a centrifugal pump driven by the electricity conveyed to it by a wire 1-10 inch in diameter. It is hopeless to examine the exhibition on any systematic plan; we will therefore commence at one end and note some few of the more striking objects that attract our attention as we walk round it.

The lamps of the Brush Company light up the whole of one end of the building. Fourteen or fifteen Brush machines are in action, one alone of which works forty lamps similar to those which illuminate Charing Cross Railway Station. The Brush machine is particularly noticeable, as it is the only direct-current machine which will work a large number of lamps on one circuit. Alongside of the forty-light machine stands another of the same size, but differently wound and arranged to burn only one lamp, but that of gigantic dimensions. The carbon rods in the lamp are 2½ inches in diameter, and the light is stated to be of the power of 150,000 candles. In this same section stand the Burgen machines, supplying electricity to the beautifully steady lamps of Mr. Crompton, each of 6,000 candle power. These lamps are used to light King's Cross and Bricklayers' Arms stations. It is reported that at the latter station, where shunting goes on all night, a man a week was either killed or injured when gas was used, and that now accidents are unknown.

We now come to the exhibition of Siemens Brothers, and here our intention of examining the English and American section before going on to the foreign ones is abruptly frustrated; for Siemens Brothers are cosmopolitan, and the exhibits of the English, French, and German branches of the firm form a continuous chain, which extends diagonally from one end to the other of the exhibition. The Siemens direct-current electric generator is too well known to require any special notice, it and the Gramme machine having been the first two in the field, and being still unsurpassed for many purposes. A great number of these machines are at work, and each supplies one powerful lamp. The use of a separate small machine for each lamp is a peculiarity of Dr. Siemens's system. Here may also be seen a number of those alternating current machines used by Dr. Siemens for the sub-division of the light, each supplying from fourteen to twenty arc lights, each of 400 or 500 candles, or fifty to eighty incandescent lamps. The Siemens exhibit has even overflowed from the building in the form of the electrical tramway, which extends to a distance of some 400 yards from the entrance and on which the cars make constant journeys. The power for driving them comes from a fixed engine in the exhibition, turning a Siemens generator, the current from which is conveyed to two metal rods carried on posts parallel to the tramway and about ten feet from the ground. Little rollers running on these are connected by wires with a second electric machine in the base of the tram-car and geared to its wheels. The energy of the stationery steam engine is conveyed along the wire in the form of an electric current, and, being reconverted into mechanical energy in the second machine, turns the wheels of the tram-car and propels it. The little rollers are drawn along the wire as the car moves and keep up a continuous electrical connexion. In the first form of the tramway erected in Berlin the connexion was made by means of the rails; but so many horses received alarming shocks by stepping on them that this plan had to be abandoned and the elevated rods substituted.

In the middle of the building stands a large model lighthouse, fitted with one of Dr. Hopkinson's flashing lanterns arranged to tell the name of the lighthouse to mariners. In this instance the signal has been rendered unintelligible by the French conductor having put in a pane of red glass "for style." However, there are no breakers near the building, and the patch of red light looks very pretty as it sweeps round the galleries. The lighthouse is illuminated by a Serrin lamp fed by one of the excellent alternating current magneto-electric machines of M. de Meritens. These machines are used in several of the English lighthouses, one working the two lights on the South Foreland.

In nearly every part of the building may be seen the Jablochkoff candles, which deserve much respect as having been the pioneers of electric lighting, and having in the Avenue de l'Opera in Paris, first demonstrated three years ago that street lighting by electricity was possible. They are, however, except in France, now rapidly giving way to more modern forms of lamps. These candles are mostly worked by the alternating Gramme machine, which, like the Lontin, is specially adapted for supplying a number of independent circuits. A large corner of the building is given up to the now well-known Faure battery. It is hardly possible for us to add anything to the full descriptions which have been given of it by Sir William Thomson, both in the *Times* and in his address at York last week.

Among the number of exhibits on the central floor we must notice one or two in particular. In the exhibit of the English Post Office we see side by side the early instruments of the pioneers of telegraphy and the last refinements of the present day. A more instructive contrast can scarcely be imagined. One hardly knows which most to admire, the genius of the first inventors or the skill of the mechanicians who have followed them. In the case shown by Messrs. Elliott Brothers we have a collection of those beautiful resistance coils and galvanometers which they make with so much skill and accuracy, and by means of which the position and even the nature of a fault in a submarine cable a thousand miles from shore can be exactly determined. Another case in the exhibition has an interest of another kind. It solves the question that puzzled all our student days as to the origin of the pictures in our text-books of instruments whose form remained unchanged from generation to generation, and not one of which any possibility have ever been used for any purpose of serious research. We now see the instruments which are constructed in Germany solely for the instruction of students and filling of the glass cases in their lecture-

galleries of the building are as full as the hall, but our chief interest in these centres rooms lighted by the Swan and Edison electric lights respectively. By these inventions the long-sought problem of a sub-divided electric light for domestic purposes have been solved. In both of them, as our readers are probably aware, the light is produced by the heating to whiteness of a fine filament of carbon enclosed in a glass globe from which the air has been exhausted. The Swan lamps give about twelve candle light each; the Edison lamps are made in two sizes, giving respectively eight and sixteen candle light. Each is enclosed in a globe about one and a half inches diameter. The lamps are arranged in chandeliers of various ornamental shapes and on brackets, like the ordinary gas brackets. They are lighted and extinguished by turning a tap having exactly the appearance of an ordinary gas tap, the only difference being that in the case of the electric light it is not necessary to strike a match. The light is perfectly soft and steady, and does not vitiate the air in any way, and can even now be supplied at a price lower than that charged for gas. The two rooms lighted by Mr. Swan are hung with picture and tapestry, that the pleasant nature of the light may be appreciated. The rooms lighted by Mr. Edison are filled with the inventions with which his wonderful genius has enriched the world. Mr. Edison is thirty-four years of age. He began life as a newspaper boy, and in his whole life has had only three months' schooling. In ten years he has invented the phonograph, the electric pen, a system of quadruplex telegraphy, the electromotograph, the carbon transmitter, the carbon relay, a telephone, a fac-simile telegraph, and a perfect system of domestic lighting by electricity, besides countless smaller invention. Most of these inventions may be seen at work in Mr. Edison's room in the exhibition. With the enthusiasm of genius, Mr. Edison has been apt to announce the success of his inventions as soon as the solution of his difficulties lay clear before him in his own mind, forgetting, or rather refusing to see, the delays which invariably occur in carrying an idea into practical shape. These delays, being mistaken by the public for failures, exposed Mr. Edison to much obloquy three years ago, but now every promise then made has been more than fulfilled.

We may conclude this article with an anecdote showing in what a high degree Mr. Edison possesses that "contempt of the impossible" which is the one necessary qualification of an inventor. One day at Menlo Park he had been showing his phonographs and telephones to a freind, who at last remarked, in a kind of despair, "Mr. Edison, you had better invent a machine to talk a hole through a deal board." In a week the machine was complete, and may now be seen in the exhibition. It consists of a mouthpiece with a diaphragm across it, to the centre of which a light steel rod with a ratchet at the end is attached. On being sung to, the diaphragm and the rod vibrate rapidly, and the ratchet, gearing into a little cogwheel, causes it to revolve. The axle of the cogwheel carries a minute drill. Many inventors may have had as many brilliant ideas; few have carried out so many in actual practical form. The secret of Mr. Edison's success in this direction may be summed up in his own words: "Whenever by theory, analogy, and calculation I have satisfied myself that the result I desire is impossible, I am then sure that I am on the verge of a discovery."—*Athenæum.*

THE PERSIAN ARMY.

Situate as Persia is, between Afghanistan and Asiatic Turkey, both of which are countries in which there are British interests to preserve, it behoves us to watch carefully the growth of her military institutions, so as to prevent any sudden danger arising to us from a quarter already looked upon with grave suspicion by a large section of the Anglo-Indian school. It is not so very long ago that a telegram announcing the movement of Persian troops from Meshed was construed into an intention on the part of the Shah to endeavour the recapture of his old stronghold, Herat. These suspicions were soon set at rest, and, indeed, the condition of the Persian army has not been such of late years as to make any such adventure probable. Meshed lies on the highway from the Caspian to the key of India, distant about 215 miles from the latter place. Its garrison, however, consists of but nine battalions of infantry, a regiment of cavalry, and a couple of field batteries, in all about 8,000 men—a force scarcely sufficient, in the eyes of the Persians, for the capture of their once-famed stronghold. In addition to this, a force of about 1,000 horsemen is employed in patrolling the road between Meshed and Khosan, the frontier town.

The present condition of the Persian army is not such as would warrant an offensive war being undertaken even against the Afghans. Nominally consisting of 100,000 men, it is doubtful whether a fifth of that number could be called under arms. The population is not warlike, is not addicted to carrying arms, and would not, under the present *régime*, respond to a call for military service. In Afghanistan, on the contrary, every adult male is a born soldier, is accustomed to bear arms from childhood, and as, even against our well-equipped, well-disciplined troops, these semi-trained, badly-armed hordes made a formidable stand, they would be able, it is more than probable, to hold at bay any force Persia, unaided, could send against them.

Under the present organization the Persian army consists of 77 battalions of infantry, of an average strength of 800 men; 79 regiments of cavalry, consisting of eight troops of 50 sabres; a strong regiment of engineers, and 200 guns. The various grades are—Ameer-i-Toman, or General of Division; Ameer-i-Pung, or General of Brigade; Surteep, or Colonel. The regimental ranks are represented by Surhang, or Lieutenant-Colonel; Yawar, or Major; Sooltan, or Captain; Naib-i-Awwal, or First Lieutenant; Naib-i-Doyum, or Second Lieutenant; sergeant is called Vakeel, a corporal a Dahbashee, and a private Surbaz. It is remarkable that the organized forces of Persia proper have seldom been adequate for home defence. The nation has in a certain sense sustained its vitality by absorbing or, in the end, throwing off the conquering hordes who accomplished its subjugation; but its forces have not the less successively succumbed in the field to the attacks of the Arabs, Turks, Afghans, Russians, and more recently English in a manner that belied the power and prowess of a people who once held away from Egypt to the confines of China. To attempt to estimate the military strength of Persia on the basis of the existing organization of the army would be delusive. That organization is in plain terms a sham. It retains but the shadow of the system improvised by the British officers who on two successive occasions were lent to the Shah as military instructors. Now—as probably in ancient times, but now exclusively—the bone and sinew of the Persian army is derived, not from the Persian-speaking population of the country, but from the Toorks of Azarbaijan; still retaining to a very great degree their tribal formation from the Kurds of the mountainous districts of Persian Kurdistan, and from the Loor, Bukhtirgar, and Eliaut tribes who inhabit the mountain chains extending southward and eastward from the great range of Zagros. The standing army of Persia is, with the exception of the Shah's body-guard, made up of regiments nominally raised in the above districts; the chiefs and khans of the various tribes are nominated to commissions in the regiments furnished by these clans. The officers consequently are devoid of all military education, drill and discipline, in our sense of the word, being unknown. All promotion goes entirely by favouritism or, what is far worse, by bribery. Still there are many officers who only need instruction to become very fair soldiers. They take an interest in their command and in their profession, and are in truth the mainstay of the present Persian military system. The plan by which the army is raised is by conscription, very arbitrarily applied to districts and tribes; the War Office makes no attempt to proportion its demands to the statistics of the population of these divisions, and many towns manage to evade the conscription altogether, so that it falls very unequally.

The nomad tribes, who possess no Court influence and are not wealthy enough to bribe the War Office officials, are thus called upon to furnish more than their fair share of the burden. The men are supposed to be replaced by fresh contingents annually, but it practically happens that if a man does not care to run the risk of deserting or cannot bribe to get his discharge, he remains a soldier for the rest of his life. The *physique* of the men is generally good, and they are of a quiet, cheery, and submissive disposition, possessing all the material of good soldiers, needing only the moulding into shape. They are credited with wonderful powers of marching, but it must be remembered that nearly every man possesses a donkey, on which he usually rides himself, and carries the rifles of such of his comrades as are less favourably situated. The regiment on the march, therefore, scarcely presents the same aspect as one of a properly-disciplined army. There is seldom any attempt at order, and when once the command to march is given each owner of a donkey mounts his animal and goes along at his own pace. This system is, of course, fatal to discipline, but there is no doubt it enables Persian regiments to get over in one day an extent of ground no troops could accomplish solely on foot. The infantry are dressed in a badly-made tunic of the European model, and as the men generally wear their own long frock coats under their tunics the effect is absurd and unmilitary-like. The head-dress is a black lambswool busby, with a brass ornament representing the Lion and the Sun; but during the summer the men generally tie a cloth over their heads and wear the busby over all. An attempt has been made to introduce breech-loading rifles into the army, and a certain number, it is believed, have been imported; but the majority of the troops are armed with muzzle-loading, smooth-bore percussion muskets of French manufacture.

The cavalry are rough and ready, of a decidedly irregular type; yet under good leadership capable of performing excellent work. They are, as a rule, well mounted on strong, serviceable nags; there is no regulation as to the height of chargers, and a 14-hand pony is often seen in the ranks next to a 16-hand Turcoman horse. Their uniform consists of long, dark-blue frock coat; sheepskin busby, with moveable peak; boots of untanned, brown leather, reaching half-way up to the knee. Like Circassians they do not wear spurs, but each man carries a short whip. Their arms consist of a rifle and sword; the latter is of an extremely curved shape, with no protection for the hand. The belts are of brown untanned leather; the cartridges of their carbines are carried in stitched receptacles on the cross-belt, thus doing away with the necessity for a pouch. The horse equipment consists of a narrow, brown leather headstall, with picketing chain attached; to the end of this is fastened a light, but strong camel's-hair rope, with an iron peg. The saddle, though not the same shape as ours, is a very strong, serviceable article, and underneath it are invariably carried two numdahs; the horse clothing, which is made of felt, is carried in a roll behind the saddle, and in heavy marching order a pair of khoorzeens, or saddle-bags, made of carpeting, are slung over the whole.

The artillery is, perhaps, the the best disciplined corps in the Persian army. Their armament, however, is very defective, consisting for the most part of old, smooth-bore 9-pounder guns; but it is said that a large number of the Uchatius rifled cannon have been introduced into the service. Colonel C. M. MacGregor, who in 1876 accompanied a Persian force on the march from Meshed to Sarakhs, says the "men were simply splendid in *physique* and had all the attributes that raw material should possess. The way they got their guns over places that would have made many a more civilized gunner stare was remarkable."

Although the Persian army nominally contains 100,000 men, it is doubtful whether more than 20,000 are ever under arms at one time, and these are invariably to be found garrisoning the chief towns or else guarding frontier posts. The remainder of the force (80,000 men) are tending their flocks and herds, employed in agriculture or in trade, endeavouring to earn a livelihood which their military profession sadly interferes with. The pay is nominal, but rarely seen; and their rations, though on a liberal scale, are not often forthcoming. The consequence is that when not actually on duty the soldier is often seen driving his not too reputable trade of drug dealer or usurer; while the sentries often relieve the monotony of their posts by erecting small stands for the sale of wares to the passers-by.—*Times.*

REFORM IN DRESS.

In an article dealing with this subject the *Standard* remarks that the ignorance of the first principles of vestuary taste is not confined to any one class. In the highest ranks of society we see painful illustrations of it, and among the poorest it is equally patent to the eye. Here and there we may notice a marked exception, though as a rule the middle classes are the most flagrant offenders. "Dress Reformers" are certainly rising up in our midst, and as speedily disappearing into that Land of Lethe reserved for social failures. They mean well, but, like the milliners and fashion books against whose tyranny they are at war, they err in refusing to take into consideration the varieties of figure, age, and temperament with which they have to deal. A dress which might be charming for a blonde of twenty would be detestable on a swarthy dowdy of five-and-thirty. A snuff-coloured garment which had accidentally suited a grave, brown-eyed beauty of mature years would be simply hideous if it encased the portly person of a matron on the wrong side of fifty, or the round figure of a laughing girl of fourteen. Yet the decrees of the Æsthetic School are framed so stiffly that little option is left its devotees. They make no allowances for climate and time. The Venetian dames of Titian might be graceful enough in a dress which would be unsuitable for the models of Millais. Moreover, in this adoration of the antique there is a vast amount of affectation. At best it is association which supplies the fervour to that admiration which the Æsthetes pretend to feel for it, since in reality the subjects of the earlier painters dressed not so much in the costume they did out of any idea of beauty, but simply because the climate, and the fabrics at their disposal, as well as the sumptuary laws of the period, left them small choice. We need not, therefore, be surprised to find that the disciples of this school are chiefly distinguished for their absurdity, and for the cruel little "fright" they make of their helpless offspring. The classical enthusiasts are fewer, and happily scarcely less ridiculous. But the real cause of the non-success of dress reformers is that their objects have no relation to beauty. Hence they defeat themselves. The health of a true-hearted lady is to her an object of some solicitude; but her figure is infinitely more precious. In brief, like so many social reformers, they leave out of their calculations that intangible entity called human nature, and forget that what is stigmatised as "slavery to fashion" is often only a womanly wish not to court notice by singularity. A new and more reasonable School of Dress Reform is, however, rising up, and, curiously enough, has its home in America, which within the last few years has made such rapid strides in domestic art. Of this school Miss Oakey is the high priestess, and from a recent exposition of her creed we learn that she leaves the utmost freedom to her disciples as to shape and fashion, only insisting that they shall choose materials suited to their figure and age, and of colours which do not offend the eyes, remembering that "all is one" in the universe. The object of dress is to cover, to warm, and to beautify, and unless these three requisites are taken into account the fair *American* is justly dissatisfied. Each hair requires a different treatment from dark locks. But there are several types of the complexion so adored by the Venetian artists, and still admired among their countrymen, as to require a different treatment. Red hair with blue eyes must be "managed" differently from red hair with grey, or green, or brown eyes. Very often the blue eyes, which are not so fortunate as other colours with red hair, may be neutralised by the ruling to old fashions, soon as blue is introduced into the dress, "the blue eyes," we are assured by this artist in earnest, "count for twice their value, and form too strong a contrast." But this "very unpleasant but very affective type" of girl may cheat time and nature by another kind of costume. For this kind of type black and pink is unsuitable, and all violent effects of colour must be avoided. Even black and white ought never be worn together except in lace or other transparent stuffs, and for ornaments neither diamonds, nor opals, nor garnets, nor rubies, nor topazes, nor amethysts; but if the eyes are blue, a sapphire, or if greenish a turquoise, a pearl, moonstone, or a chalcedony intaglio, or mosaic ornaments instead. Contrary to a feminine axiom, the optical School of Dress Reformers consider black silk a "trying fabric," for, like a velvet coat, it is hard to keep in countenance by all the concomitants being consistent. Black velvet should also be avoided when the contrasts are striking, and yellow is a colour which should be "very suspiously appreciated by their minds that General A has succeeded in obtaining a certain practical advantage over General B. They decide accordingly, and the troops march back to camp or bivouac. But in real war it might well have happened that in the nick of time one of General A's brigadiers or battalion commanders failed in some tactical detail or assaulted with less spirit than was sufficient to carry his point. The failure of the subordinate would have carried with it that of the chief, and the fight might have gone all the other way. In the smaller summer manœuvres of which we have spoken the details are everything, and in watching them the umpires and the critic can alone learn accurately the system of the army and the capacity of commanders and troops. Perhaps this was always the case to a certain extent, but the essence of modern tactics is that great resposibility is now laid on junior officers, down to captains and lieutenants. The attack and defence of small posts has been of vital importance in late wars, and the management of a firing line is conducted, not by generals, but by company commanders. Formerly great battles were fought in plains, and the troops were handled as if on the drill field, because the short range and inaccuracy of firearms permitted two lines to manœuvre steadily within a few hundred yards of each other. To-day it is necessary to perform all drill manœuvres at a distance from the enemy, to conceal defending troops behind natural or artificial obstacles, and to study how to bring up the attacking masses by degrees and as much as possible under cover. A certain show of this is made at grand manœuvres, but the exigency of time prevents anything like a complete representation of the system. The methods favoured by an army can only be seen in detail during the smaller exercises of the summer, which are constant and unremitting in all great military countries. This point should be thoroughly understood in England—the only nation which leaves its troops without tactical exercises during the summer months, save and except the small Aldershot division. If the German army be watched intelligently, certain main principles will appear, guiding every phase of the combat—such, for instance, as a firm belief in the efficacy of attack and its superiority over defence. But it is impossible to represent all the steps of an attack for the simple reason that they are based on the supposition that a large proportion of men will be killed or wounded, leaving gaps to be filled up by comrades from behind. Thus, when officers come home and talk of the Germans having crowded their men together too much during an assault they are forgetting that perhaps a third or half of the first line would in real war have disappeared under the fire of the enemy. Again, the deire to increase in the minds of the men a belief in the efficacy of attack leads commanding officers and umpires to incline in the direction of vigorous onslaughts rather than in that of slow manœuvring or careful and well-conducted defences. The use of the spade, too, is likely to be much less prominent in autumn manœuvres than it will be in war. The employment of cavalry on the field of battle is the subject of much controversy at present, and it is to be expected that cavalry commanders will attempt feats from which they would probably shrink in actual combat. We might quote other examples of apparent unrealities, which have, however, in them the root of great truths, and may be taken as having the general tendency of moving rather than an exact representation of what would occur in war. Yet even in autumn manœuvres there are many valuable details to be studied, and we will endeavour to point out some of those to which the attention of officers visiting the manœuvres may be directed with benefit both to themselves and to those for whose information they are to report.

Since the last great wars, not even excepting that between the Russians and the Turks, certain points have engaged the serious study of tacticians. The principal of them are the use of the spade on the field of battle, the method of directing the fire of infantry under different conditions, and of keeping in hand troops, which are now obliged to fight in dispersed order, the use of cavalry during the different phases of a combat, the position and employment of artillery during attack and defence. With regard to the use of the spade, it is to be observed that all the great Powers except England arm their infantry soldiers with a large proportion of digging implements, carried in the first place on pursuit of the men, and secondly as a reserve equipment behind the battalion. There is at this moment no single detail of war which is so important to be studied, especially by us English, who are lagging so far behind in the matter. It is to be taken for granted, as we have already observed, that the spade will be used less at manœuvres than it would be in action, partly because the trouble of digging is not rendered light by the anxiety for protection against real bullets, and partly because the tillers of the soil might not quite appreciate military spade work as much as that of their own labourers. Still, as far as it goes, much may be learnt. What sort of trenches are made, how many men are set to dig compared with those who remain under arms. How are the reserve intrenching tools brought up? What time does it take for infantry to intrench themselves? Are the implements ever used by attacking as well as defending bodies of men, and, if so, under what circumstances? In what order—that is, how many ranks deep and at what intervals apart—are the men formed who occupy the trenches? How are the intrenchments attacked, and what preponderance of force on the part of the assailant are they supposed to render necessary? If these details are carefully studied and accurately reported upon in the case of each army, substantial additions will be made to our military knowledge, and an impetus much required will be given to the study of these questions in England.

On the subject of fire tactics it would be easy to write many columns, but we will endeavour to be as concise as possible. The Germans, who, with due respect to other nations, must still be considered as the great masters in the art of war, divide the space between two opposing bodies of infantry into three zones, which they know respectively as the short, middle, and long distances. The first extends to 400 metres from the firing line, the second to 700, and the third to 1,200 metres. After the long distance, they consider that, for all practical purposes, fire action must be resigned into the hands of artillery. For, though the rifles will carry much further, the enjoyment of the fruits of this forthcoming great revival from the civilization of Persia and Turkey.

Sir Richard Temple, replying to various questions, said that was a non-political meeting, and if they desired to know his views on the retention of Kandahar they must refer to his speeches on the subject. As regarded the exact state of the railway from the Indus to the foot of the Bolan Pass, it was in good working order, and sufficiently complete for military and commercial traffic. To the best of his knowledge it was worked, and was at least as complete as it was the day he quitted the Government of Bombay. Further onwards, the works, he understood, had been suspended, but in justice to the present authorities he must say that the statements as to the materials being used for all manner of purposes by the natives must be exaggerations. The railway stores that were carted into the hills had been carted back again and returned to India, where they were no doubt utilized for the many new lines which were being constructed there. As to the survey being completed in Nepaul, it was simply a political question; it was peace or war. In considering the question of surveys or geographical explorations, the Government of the day had to consider not only that, but also the question of fighting. The Nepaul people believed a survay would be followed by the loss of their political independence; therefore they would object to surveys so long as they were prepared to maintain their independence.

AUTUMN MANŒUVRES.

In August and September, as soon as the crops are fairly cut on Continental fields, representatives of the various military Powers flock together at certain centres to see, by invitation, a sort of war game on a large scale called autumn manœuvres. At these meetings each may study the general appearance and, to a certain extent, the methods of drill and tactics of its neighbours. The selected officers then go home and write elaborate criticisms on what they have seen, recommending for adoption some particular novelty in the art of destroying life, setting towns on fire, or bringing great engineering works to a condition of uselessness. It is all done in the gravest manner, and few people seem to see what an exquisite satire the whole affair is on the progress of humanity. Some New Voltaire may arise to laugh the practise out of existence; but, in the meantime, a nation which, like ourselves, neglects to provide this annual spectacle is understood to be falling behind in the race of military progress. With certain exceptions, the absence of display is held to mean that there is nothing to show worth examination, and the belief is generally true. But, though there is much to be gained by studying the autumn manœuvres which are in the forefront of progress, it is a mistake to suppose that the most valuable information concerning the ways of those armies can be gleaned in the autumn.

The English officers who attend the manœuvres come home as often as not filled with astonishment at what they deem to be curious errors in attack or defence. The fact is that what they have seen by no means represents what would really be done in war. The manœuvres are partly arranged to present grand spectacles, partly to meet the views of certain officers who cling to old traditions, and to train the troops to a sense of their own invincibility. This is especially the case in Germany, where the principle of pushing home attacks is carried to an extent which would be impossible in war, and which in England, there is an old as well as a new school of officers. The military student who has time enough and a strong desire to learn should attend the summer exercises of one of the army corps from beginning to end rather than the grand autumn manœuvres which take place before the Emperor. It should be understood that the details which are at the root of all tactical efficiency are hardly ever seen during the grand manœuvres. In the first time for them, since battles which in reality would occupy a long day at least, are disposed of in two or three hours. For instance, let us suppose that one division occupies a position which is attacked by another reinforced by a brigade. The two forces arrive in presence of each other. There is, perhaps, an hour's firing and a little manœuvring, during which the troops make out their minds that General A has succeeded in obtaining a certain practical advantage over General B. They decide accordingly, and the troops march back to camp or bivouac. But in real war it might well have happened that in the nick of time one of General A's brigadiers or battalion commanders failed in some tactical detail or assaulted with less spirit than was sufficient to carry his point. The failure of the subordinate would have carried with it that of the chief, and the fight might have gone all the other way. In the smaller summer manœuvres of which we have spoken the details are everything, and in watching them the umpires and the critic can alone learn accurately the system of the army and the capacity of commanders and troops. Perhaps this was always the case to a certain extent, but the essence of modern tactics is that great resposibility is now laid on junior officers, down to captains and lieutenants. The attack and defence of small posts has been of vital importance in late wars, and the management of a firing line is conducted, not by generals, but by company commanders. Formerly great battles were fought in plains, and the troops were handled as if on the drill field, because the short range and inaccuracy of firearms permitted two lines to manœuvre steadily within a few hundred yards of each other. To-day it is necessary to perform all drill manœuvres at a distance from the enemy, to conceal defending troops behind natural or artificial obstacles, and to study how to bring up the attacking masses by degrees and as much as possible under cover. A certain show of this is made at grand manœuvres, but the exigency of time prevents anything like a complete representation of the system. The methods favoured by an army can only be seen in detail during the smaller exercises of the summer, which are constant and unremitting in all great military countries. This point should be thoroughly understood in England—the only nation which leaves its troops without tactical exercises during the summer months, save and except the small Aldershot division. If the German army be watched intelligently, certain main principles will appear, guiding every phase of the combat—such, for instance, as a firm belief in the efficacy of attack and its superiority over defence. But it is impossible to represent all the steps of an attack for the simple reason that they are based on the supposition that a large proportion of men will be killed or wounded, leaving gaps to be filled up by comrades from behind. Thus, when officers come home and talk of the Germans having crowded their men together too much during an assault they are forgetting that perhaps a third or half of the first line would in real war have disappeared under the fire of the enemy. Again, the deire to increase in the minds of the men a belief in the efficacy of attack leads commanding officers and umpires to incline in the direction of vigorous onslaughts rather than in that of slow manœuvring or careful and well-conducted defences. The use of the spade, too, is likely to be much less prominent in autumn manœuvres than it will be in war. The employment of cavalry on the field of battle is the subject of much controversy at present, and it is to be expected that cavalry commanders will attempt feats from which they would probably shrink in actual combat. We might quote other examples of apparent unrealities, which have, however, in them the root of great truths, and may be taken as having the general tendency of moving rather than an exact representation of what would occur in war. Yet even in autumn manœuvres there are many valuable details to be studied, and we will endeavour to point out some of those to which the attention of officers visiting the manœuvres may be directed with benefit both to themselves and to those for whose information they are to report.

Since the last great wars, not even excepting that between the Russians and the Turks, certain points have engaged the serious study of tacticians. The principal of them are the use of the spade on the field of battle, the method of directing the fire of infantry under different conditions, and of keeping in hand troops, which are now obliged to fight in dispersed order, the use of cavalry during the different phases of a combat, the position and employment of artillery during attack and defence. With regard to the use of the spade, it is to be observed that all the great Powers except England arm their infantry soldiers with a large proportion of digging implements, carried in the first place on pursuit of the men, and secondly as a reserve equipment behind the battalion. There is at this moment no single detail of war which is so important to be studied, especially by us English, who are lagging so far behind in the matter. It is to be taken for granted, as we have already observed, that the spade will be used less at manœuvres than it would be in action, partly because the trouble of digging is not rendered light by the anxiety for protection against real bullets, and partly because the tillers of the soil might not quite appreciate military spade work as much as that of their own labourers. Still, as far as it goes, much may be learnt. What sort of trenches are made, how many men are set to dig compared with those who remain under arms. How are the reserve intrenching tools brought up? What time does it take for infantry to intrench themselves? Are the implements ever used by attacking as well as defending bodies of men, and, if so, under what circumstances? In what order—that is, how many ranks deep and at what intervals apart—are the men formed who occupy the trenches? How are the intrenchments attacked, and what preponderance of force on the part of the assailant are they supposed to render necessary? If these details are carefully studied and accurately reported upon in the case of each army, substantial additions will be made to our military knowledge, and an impetus much required will be given to the study of these questions in England.

On the subject of fire tactics it would be easy to write many columns, but we will endeavour to be as concise as possible. The Germans, who, with due respect to other nations, must still be considered as the great masters in the art of war, divide the space between two opposing bodies of infantry into three zones, which they know respectively as the short, middle, and long distances. The first extends to 400 metres from the firing line, the second to 700, and the third to 1,200 metres. After the long distance, they consider that, for all practical purposes, fire action must be resigned into the hands of artillery. For, though the rifles will carry much further, distances cannot be judged, and the fire is so uncertain as not to be worth the expenditure of cartridges. The short zone is supposed, as a rule, to be handed over to the free fire of the troops, which, be it understood, are still dispersed—that is to say, each man chooses his own mark. The middle zone is covered by what is called *Abtheilungsfeuer*, which is still the fire of dispersed men, but carefully concentrated upon particular objects under the orders of the officers. After 700 metres it is not considered worth while to fire at any object which does not present a very considerable extent of surface, both in breadth and depth, such as a column of infantry or cavalry or a battery of artillery. It is also understood that the distances are partly judged by eye and partly by observation of the striking points of bullets fired with the known elevation of the sights. This is all very well so far as the theory goes, and certain rules are laid down for the accurate observation of the distance; but it would be very interesting to know how the regulations are actually carried out on the field of manœuvres. Is it possible during the din and in the smoke caused by the engagement of large bodies of troops to determine these points with anything like accuracy? In some cases a sort of combined fire is used—that is, some of the troops have one elevation for their rifles, others have another. It would be interesting to know in what proportions these different kinds of fire are used. Again, the general principle which guides German infantry fire is that it should be sudden and unexpected, rather than slow and sustained, in order that a sort of offensive character may be given to it, and the nerves of the enemy correspondingly impressed. But we still want to know exactly how this is done, and how far the principle is found to be capable of application on the battle-field. Another disputed question has been that of volley-firing, which is principally effected by groups of men coagulated together among a swarm of skirmishers. Volleys by men drawn up in line are understood to be reserved for special occasions, such as when a position is just taken, and the flying enemy are to be pursued by fire, while the successful attacking force is getting itself into order, or when the enemy's cavalry sweeps round to the rear and attacks troops which are not in fighting formation. The French regulations are rather different from these, and visitors to their manœuvres could not do better than watch them in detail, and explain why they differ from their German rivals. Another detail of great importance is the supply of reserve ammunition to the troops when in action. In Germany the most rigid economy is always practised. In France there is not the same feeling. The French have always wasted and probably always will waste a great amount of ammunition. It would be useful to know whether they still consider the practice as defensible, and, if so, how they propose to keep up the shooting efficiency of a huge line of battle, such as that of Gravelotte, where the turning point of the day was the retirement of Canrobert's corps from lack of ammunition. In Germany rapid, independent fire, *Schnellfeuer*, is out of favour, though it served them well in their late wars against Austria and France. Other nations are not so chary of it. What are the opposing arguments? The Germans laugh to scorn the idea of an efficacious infantry fire at ranges beyond 1,200 mètres, and they are supported in this opinion by all the great authorities which have existed there as arms in action. In the English infantry and in that of all the little Powers which have not lately been actually engaged in the field, there is a great tendency towards long-range infantry fire. We shall be glad to hear what is said on the subject by officers who are either engaged in or attend the great autumn manœuvres. Thus, with regard to infantry, it is plain that much information may be gained by competent persons who will take the trouble to study the details which come under their observation.

Our third point was the use of cavalry during the different phases of a combat, and this involves also the question which is known in England as that of mounted infantry. Every one of the great Continental Powers has decided that to keep special bodies of infantry for mounted action is to add a fifth wheel to the coach. They have all decided that there are many occasions on which men carried on horses to the point of action and then dismounted to fight may be of very great value; but they consider that such manœuvres should be executed by cavalry, which must all be trained to act in this manner. Like all military questions, this one lags behind in England. Mr. Childers has promised to examine it shortly, and cavalry officers or correspondents attending the manœuvres cannot do better than study and report upon this subject. But, without considering cavalry as liable to act as mounted infantry, there remains a controversy as to its value on the field of battle. No one doubts the importance of its use for reconnoitring purposes, or for closing the approaches to an exit from a frontier while mobilization is in progress. The question is whether or not the day of great charges has passed by. One thing is certain—none of the Continental Powers have yet reduced their cavalry or laid down any rule for excluding it from the chance of performing great deeds during a battle. Its enemies point to the terrible destruction which befell cavalry on several occasions during the Franco-German war when it attempted great charges against infantry. Its friends admit that there must be sometimes much loss of life, but assert that certain successes could never have been attained except by the action of cavalry, especially when combined with artillery. They quote such battles as that of Mars la Taur (Vionville), where the movement of Bazaine's army was checked and his retreat paralyzed by the action of a small German force the chief factors of which were cavalry and artillery; and they say that if Benedek had used his cavalry boldly against the Crown Prince in 1866 it might have been possible for him to defeat Prince Frederick Charles while the Crown Prince was delayed. Again, it is clear that, supposing two contending portions of infantry to be equally matched, a vigorous charge by masses of cavalry on one side ought to turn the scale. We shall be glad to know which party is obtaining the ascendant in different countries.

With regard to the fourth point, the action of artillery, it may be said that all the great Powers which have lately been engaged in war agree in the opinion that the batteries must be massed, and that they should be used without timidity. On this question, also, the views of English officers are far behind their time, and we may perhaps return to the subject hereafter; at any rate, the details of the use of artillery in the field are very important, and the conclusions arrived at by armies which have lately done and worked in the field should be studied with the respect which they deserve.

Thus, then, it is evident that there is plenty of information to be gained by carefully studying the habits of foreign armies as seen at their autumn manœuvres, and we can hardly believe that any officers will return from them without regret that nothing of the sort is now done at home. In this regret we can share, while asserting at the same time that the English Army is not as a rule sufficiently trained in summer to be capable of gaining great advantage by the grand manœuvres of autumn. This is the more incomprehensible because the small tactical exercises which form the main training of the German officers and men could be carried on all over the country wherever there are any troops without spending a sixpence of public money. Why should we have to stand cap in hand before foreign Powers, asking them to be kind enough to tell us what

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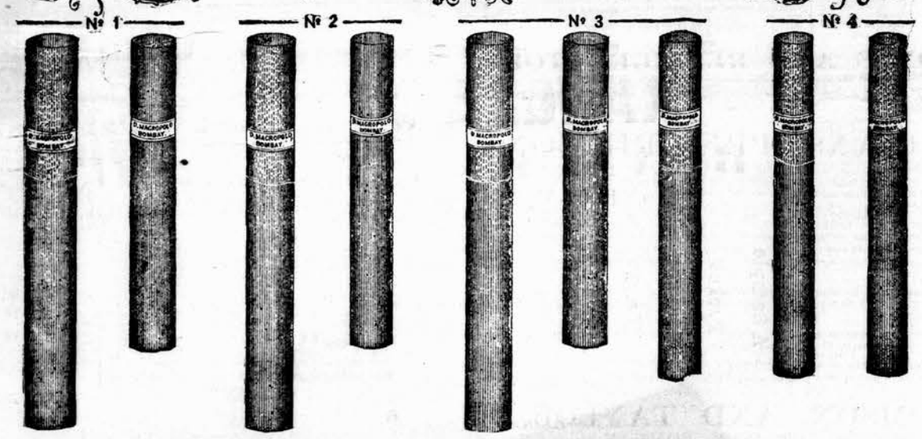

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	1st Class.	And Class.		3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs.	40
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„	80
Port Said	„ 500	„ 340	„	110
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„	140
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„	140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„	140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„	140
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 360	„	145

(Including Wine. Without food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

SINGAPORE, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st Oct., 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st Nov., 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

P. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, Sept. 8th, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE via CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. DAPHNE	..G. Doncich	1,927	400	20th Oct.
s. s. VOWAERTS	..C. Marusaig	2,304	450	3rd Dec.
s. s. HELIOS	..C. Lazarich	2,000	400	20th Jan. 1882.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste via Port Said	..Rs. 400 ..	..Rs. 280	..Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	.. .. 375 ..	.. 205 ..	143 0
To Port Said	.. .. 320 ..	.. 255 ..	131 0
To Suez	.. .. 300 ..	.. 240 ..	122 8
To Aden	.. .. 170 ..	.. 130 ..	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain G. Marusaig, 2,304 tons, 450 horse power, will be despatched as above on the 2nd October, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 16th, 1881.

CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

THE s. s. CLAN MACLEOD will sail for Liverpool on or about the 15th October, 1881.

Passage Money to Liverpool .....Rs. 450.
For further particulars apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 12th September, 1881. Agents.

DAVIS' LONDON SADDLERY, &c.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of the above goods just received.

Bombay, 28, Apollo Street. Wm. WATSON & Co.

DEVARENNES & Co.,

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS, UPHOLSTERERS AND DECORATORS.

No. 6, Hummum Street.

MESSRS. D. and Co. beg to invite the attention of the public to their large and varied stock of elegant furniture.

Messrs. D. and Co. have endeavoured to meet the wishes of purchasers by making very large reductions in the former prices.

Palaces, durbars, and private houses elegantly furnished and decorated at moderate charges.

CALICUT COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

CAPITAL Rs. 6,00,000,
WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
DIVIDED INTO 3,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 OR £20 EACH
Rupees Fifty payable on allotment, and the balance as required at the discretion of the Directors.

DIRECTORS :
CHARLES H. B. FORBES, Esq., Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes & Co.
F. A. LITTLE, Esq., Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little.
R. HYDE CHEETHAM, Esq., Merchant, late of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.
JEHANGIR HORMUSJEE, Esq., of Messrs. Jehangir Hormusjee & Co., Secretaries and Agents of the National Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., and the Southern India Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.

LOCAL AGENTS AT CALICUT.
Messrs. Peirce, Leslie & Co.

THE Company is formed for the purpose of carrying on at Calicut, on the Malabar Coast, the usual operations of spinning, weaving, and otherwise utilising Cotton and other fibres.

The town of Calicut, in Malabar, is situated about seven miles from the sea-shore, the western terminus of the Madras Railway, with which it is in direct and easy communication by means of back-water canals. Labour is cheap and abundant. Cotton from Salem and Coimbatore is now imported into Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, for spinning purposes, at prices considerably beyond the rate at which it can be delivered at Calicut. There is abundance of wood fuel at very cheap rates, and coal can for the greater part of the year be imported direct from England at about the same cost as is done in Bombay. Building materials are cheap, laterite of excellent quality being found on the spot. Timber is also cheap as compared with Bombay, and a good supply of water can be obtained.

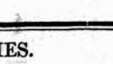
There is a great demand for yarn and cloth in Malabar, as may be seen from the trade returns of exports from Bombay; and in fact, to sum up, *it would appear that yarn can be produced at a less price in Calicut than in Bombay, Calcutta, or Madras, and be sold at a greater price, thus increasing the margin or profit.* Calicut would thus appear to possess many requisites for the success of the enterprise.

Copies of the Prospectus and Forms of application for Shares can be obtained at the Office of the Secretaries, Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES & Co., 8 Church Lane, Bombay, or at Messrs. PEIRCE, LESLIE & Co., the Local Agents of the Company at Calicut.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	W. E. Thompson.	6th Oct.
s. KHEDIVE	3860	600	P. S. Tomlin....	13th „
— BOKHARA.....	2932	500	J. Orman.....	20th „
s. CATHAY.....	2983	500	W. M. Robbie ..	27th „
— SIAM.....	3026	500	A. H. Johnson..	3rd Nov.
s. VERONA	3116	600	E. Ahdown.....	10th „
— ASSAM.....	3033	500	G. W. Brady	17th „
s. KHIVA.....	2999	450	M. de Horne	24th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under.

THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return,	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via Southampton, both ways.
First Class .. Rs.	950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class. Rs.	500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class .. Rs.	1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class. Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING at CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson ..	7th Oct.
THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan.....	21st „
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	4th Nov.
PESHAWUR..	3900	600	E. J. Baker	18th „

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

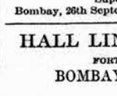
Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th September, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd..	2,700	400....	6th Oct.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand.	2,700	400....	22nd do.
CITY OF BALTIMORE..	J. Verril..	2,300	300....	19th Nov.
TRENTHAM HALL	Jas. Shaw.	2,100	300....	3rd Dec.
WINDSOR HALL.....	T. Collins.	2,700	400....	21st do.
RYDAL HALL.....	O. Lloyd ..	2,700	400....	5th Jany.
SPEKE HALL.....	W. Brand.	2,700	400....	26th do.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co., } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., }
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS,

TO PASSENGERS leaving here after the end of May and returning after January, we are prepared to offer RETURN TICKETS on very favourable terms. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY

(Established 1867)
AND
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
9, EZRA STREET, CALCUTTA,
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.,
With Agents in all the principal towns in the world.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked free of charge) and for family groupes at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following named Companies :—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.

And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms. Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention. "Safe arrival" including Names and Addresses, telegraphed at a cost of two words, Rs. 5-8.

Wm. WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1803.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country Issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

*** A RETURN OF 15 PER CENT. is allowed on Mills, &c.

NOW READY.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.

BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

KEILLER'S MARMALADE,

Per 1 lb. tin, Cash, 7 annas,
„ 2 lbs. do. 13 do.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

SOLUBLE DIETETIC COCOA,

Highly nourishing and easy of digestion.

1 lb. tins, each 15 as.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DOUBLE-ACTION HOLBORN GARDEN PUMPS OR PORTABLE FIRE-ENGINES,

THE best and cheapest article ever introduced; will produce a splendid rain-like spray unequalled for watering flowers in bloom, or throw a continuous stream of water a distance of 40 feet.

Polished Brass, Rs. 6 each, Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

BASS'S PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

"IT is gratifying to find in each analysis that the reputation of this firm (who are Messrs. Bass and Co.'s principal bottling agents) for supplying the best and most genuine malt liquors is honourably sustained."

Per dozen Qts.....Cash Rs. 6 0
Do. Imperial Pints... „ 5 4
Do. Pts..... „ 4 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE,

SEASON 1881-82.

ENGAGEMENTS.

MISS EDITH WILSON begs to announce the engagements of Miss ADA LESTER, Miss KATE THOBURN, Miss LIZZIE HEYES, Mr. F. MERER, Mr. J. S. HEWITT, Mr. J. TURNER, and Mr. L. WARD.

Plan of the Seats and Prospectus at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Limited.

NOTICE.

THE PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE and OFFICE of ACCOUNTANT GENERAL will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, on account of DASARA HOLIDAY, and on SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY, the 22nd, 24th, and 25th October, for DEWALEE HOLIDAYS.

E. ATKINSON,
Commissioner of Issue.
Paper Currency Department, Bombay, 30th Sept., 1881.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 3rd October, for the DUSARA, and on SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY, the 22nd, 24th, and 25th October, for the DEWALEE HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR, Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 29th September, 1881.

NOTICE.

I BEG to give notice that I have COMMENCED BUSINESS as a COTTON AGENT in Bhownuggur from 1st September, 1881, in connection with Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Bombay.

DINSHAW BOMANJEE.
1st October, 1881.

WITH reference to the notice recently published by Mr. JOSEPH HEMINGWAY, I think it right, for the sake of my children, to give public NOTICE that I was LAWFULLY married to the said JOSEPH HEMINGWAY by the Rev. John Wilson, at Bombay, on the 26th December, 1866.

ANNIE HEMINGWAY.

ENGLAND.—The widow of a General Officer, residing at Blackheath, would be happy to receive three or four children to bring up with her own two (Girl and Boy). Home comforts; careful mother's training; resident governess; unlimited diet; bath; large house well drained and airy; good garden.

Young ladies would find this a happy home. References exchanged. Apply to MYRVIS AGENCY.

ALLIANCE COTTON AND SILK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be OPENED from 10th proximo, when the number of certificates for new shares will be issued in exchange for those in the old Company, and for receipts in this Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
TAPIDAS VURJIDASS & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 29th September, 1881.

POONA RACES, 1881.
SETTLING DAYS FOR LOSERS.

MONDAY, the 3rd instant : Comparing accounts at the Grand-stand, between 7 and 9 a.m.

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 4th and 5th idem : Payment of account at the same place and hours on each day.

C. J. BURNETT, Lt. Col.,
Poona, 30th September, 1881. Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. MEMBERS of the Association and all friends, including Ladies, are cordially invited to a Prayer Meeting to be held in the Hall of the New Building at the Apollo Bunder at 8-30 p. m., SUNDAY, the 2nd October.

It is hoped that those connected with the society will make a special effort to be present. Pastors are respectfully requested to announce the meeting to their Sunday congregations. THE HOUR IS FIXED TO SUIT ALL CONCERNED.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well-known Hotels, begs to inform the public that the above Hotels are now OPENED to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels, well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Gyrakhana and in a breezy locality under the shed of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

A TENDER for the supply of LABOUR for HANDLING CARGO at Prince's Dock from 1st November, 1881.

1. On condition that the whole work is performed by one contractor.

2. On condition that the Trustees reserve power to allow any vessel or line of vessels to work their own cargo.

Forms of contract may be had on application to the undersigned, with whom tenders must be lodged on or before 12 o'clock noon on 11th October, 1881.

By order of the trustees,
G. MANSON, Secretary.
Bombay, 26th September, 1881.

MOTIWALA'S COUGH PILLS, a cheap and sure vegetable specific for COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA and all THROAT and LUNG AFFECTIONS.

MOTIWALA'S COUGH PILLS have cured thousands as the PRESS and NUMEROUS MEDICAL and other TESTIMONIALS HOURLY testify.

MOTIWALA'S COUGH PILLS owe their great popularity and very extensive SALE to a rare combination of CHEAPNESS with efficacy and pleasantness of TASTE with freedom from harm.

For full particulars, opinions of the press, chemical, medical and other testimony, see handbills.

Sold at 4, 6 and 10 annas per phial by B. S. MADON and Co., Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and by all Medicine Vendors and shop-keepers in all parts of India.

MANUFACTURER : S. B. MOTIWALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

IT has come to our knowledge that some dealers in the SO-CALLED MANGALORE TILES have been misrepresenting that they also sell BASEL MISSION TILES. We hereby give notice that the Tiles manufactured by us are sold only by Messrs. WARDEN & Co., 35, Meadow Street, Fort, who are our Sole Agents for Bombay, and that any other person or persons pretending to deal in our MISSION TILES will be prosecuted.

MERCANTILE MISSION BRANCH,
MANGALORE.
Mangalore, 24th September, 1881.

COOPER AND COMPANY.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Agricultural Banks for India ; by W. Wedderburn	0	8
Choice Selections in Prose and Poetry ; by W. Pollard	2	4
Hindoos as they are ; by Shib Chunder Bose	4	12
Historical Outline of the English Constitution ; by D. W. Rannie	1	8
Lesser Lays of Ind ; by "Myn Kubbi Nahin Bul-loonga"	0	12
Pepacton ; by J. Burroughs	3	4
Rudiments of English Grammar and Composition ; by J. H. Smith	2	4
Sir Walter Scott's Novels, containing twelve novels ; by M. E. Braddon	0	10
Sunshine and Storm in the East ; by Lady Brassey	4	12
Tales from Indian History ; by J. T. Wheeler	3	4
Waitaruna, a story of New Zealand Life ; by A. Bathgate	3	4
Afghan War, 1879-80 ; by H. Hensman	13	4
Hilary's Folly	0	10
Leonora D'Arco ; by G. P. R. James	1	4
Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay ; by G. O. Trevelyan	3	12
Margaret Graham ; by G. P. R. James	1	4
Miss Roberts's Fortune ; by S. Winthrop	1	4
Notes and Thoughts on Gardens and Woodlands ; by F. J. Hope	3	12
Paid in Full ; by H. J. Byron	1	4
Rebel of the Family ; by E. L. Linton	2	4
Roger Kyffin's Ward ; by W. H. G. Kingston	1	4
Story of Helen Troy ; by Mrs. B. Harrison	2	4
Wanderings in Patagonia ; by J. Bachbohm	2	4
Warne's Bijou Biography ; by W. J. Gordon	1	0
Washington Square ; by H. James	3	12
Woman's Vengeance ; by J. Payn	1	4
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide, August, 1881.	2	4
Brain and Nerve Exhaustion ; by T. S. Dowse	1	8
Fifty Years of the House of Lords	1	8
France ; by the author of "Mademoiselle Mori"	2	4
History of British Empire ; by E. Sanderson	1	8
Laughing Eyes ; by E. Warren	0	10
Notes on Economic Botany, arranged for the use of Botanical Students in Western India	0	8
Reminiscences of a Dental Surgeon ; by J. Snape	1	8
Surgery for Dental Students ; by A. S. Underwood	3	4
Hinck Flag ; by W. S. Hayward	1	4
Charles Letts's Anglo-Indian Diary, 1882	0	10
Essays on the Floating Matter of the Air ; by J. Tyndall	4	12
Fichte ; by R. Adamson (Philosophical Classics)	2	4
Fifty Years of Green-room Gossip ; by W. Donaldson	1	4
Punch Holiday Book	0	10
My Visit to the Goldfields in the South-east Wynaad ; by S. Jennings	3	4
Public Works in Madras ; by Sir A. Cotton	1	0

NEW FRENCH NOVELS.

En Voiture Messieurs ; by Y. Rambaud	2	0
Feux de Paille ; by Le V. Richard O'Monroy	2	4
La Maitresse Masques ; by X. de Montipin, 2 vols.	4	0
Le Fils Adulterin ; by E. Cadol	2	0
Le Plan d'Helene ; by A. Bacot	2	0
Le Veuvage D'Aline ; by T. Bentzon	2	4
Nana ; by E. Zola	2	4
Oeuvres de Moliere, 2 vols.	4	4
Surtout N'oublie Pas Ton Parapluie ; by Champfleury	2	0
Boubinel ; by J. Demollicns	2	0
Cotillons ; by L. Saint-Francos	2	0
La Belle Marie ; by A. Baron	2	0
La Fin d'une Race ; by E. Texier and C. Le-Senne	2	4
La Mort de Roland ; by A. Assollant	1	0
Le Charlatan ; by E. Berthet	2	0
Le Marquis de Brunoy ; by A. Blanquet	1	0
Les Cahiers Rosee ; by H. Lucas	1	0

COOPER & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S RENOWNED SPIRITS.

Cash. per doz. Rs.	a.					Cash. per doz. Rs.	a.
32	0	... Fine Old Pale	... BRANDY	... O. O. O.	...	32	0
		The celebrated Heart-labelled pure, soft and delicate.					
29	0	... Old Pale	... BRANDY	... O. O.	...	29	0
		A choice matured Spirit.					
25	0	... Pale	... BRANDY	... O.	...	25	0
		Good and pure.					
22	8	... Fine Old	... WHISKY	... Glenlivet	...	22	8
		The very cream of Scotch Whiskies.					
22	8	... Fine Old	... WHISKY	... Irish	...	22	8
		Soft, mellow, and mild.					
15	0	... Superior	... HOLLANDS	... Old	...	15	0
		A good wholesome spirit.					
18	0	... Unsweetened	... GIN	...Very superior	...	18	0
		Pure and fine by age.					
17	0	... Sweetened	... GIN	... Old Tom	...	17	0
		High quality and delicate flavour.					
22	8	... Finest	... RUM	... Old Jamaica	...	22	8
		An exquisite spirit softened by age.					

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ICE ! ICE !! ICE !!!

TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, HOSPITALS, HOTELS, &c.

CARRE'S IMPROVED ICE-MACHINE

WITH THE NEW CONGELATOR FOR PRODUCING BLOCK ICE, TO BE HAD ONLY FROM

S. ROSE & CO., AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

ICE IN FOUR MINUTES.

CARRE'S PNEUMATIC ICE-MACHINE,
WITH DISTRIBUTOR AND CONGELATOR ATTACHED.

The only machine suitable for domestic use; Cheap, Cleanly, and Easy to work; always ready for use, and never gets out of order.

Full particulars of the New Congelator can be had on application to S. ROSE & Co.

Personal inspection of the new apparatus and its accessories is requested, and full practical instructions for using the Machine will be given to the agents or to the servants of purchasers.

The mode of producing Ice is by means of a Pneumatic Machine; the air in the Decanter or Vase is exhausted by the action of the air-pump, and the moisture arising from rapid evaporation, absorbed by the Sulphuric Acid contained in the Cylinder B, and intense cold in the Decanter or Vase, is the result of reducing the water to Ice.

For use in Up-country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals, and on board Ship, these Machines will be found invaluable; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use. Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together, charged with acid, and the water a 85 deg. Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.

An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use, accompanies each Machine.

Apparatus for operating on one DECANTER or VASE with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete ... ...Net cash Rs. 190.

Ditto. ditto. on Two DECANTERS or VASES with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete ... ...Net cash Rs. 275.

Messes. Clubs, Traders, &c., supplied at wholesale rates. Sulphuric Acid, Oils, Wax, India-rubber Rings, Thermometers, Leather Washers, and all the necessary fittings kept in stock.

The above Machines can be seen in working order on the premises of S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
BOTTLE COOLER.

S. ROSE & Co.'s Apparatus for cooling Wines or Beer with the aid of the Pneumatic Ice Machine, and without contact of the Ice with the Wines, is an entirely new adaptation .. .. Each Rs. 16.

ELEVATOR

For securely fixing the Bottle Cooler and Vases on to the tap of Ice Machine ..Each Rs. 20.

The "Elevator" and "Bottle Cooler" are extras, and are not included in the price of the Machine.

CARRE'S IMPROVED (NEW MODEL) AMMONIACAL ICE-MACHINES
FOR MAKING SOLID ICE.

(S. ROSE & Co. are the only appointed Agents in Bombay for the sale of these machines.)

The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced perfect in every respect.

The only expense incurred in each operation is about half-an-anna for fuel, wood Charcoal being preferable to anything. The time occupied in producing four pounds of Ice is from four to four and a half hours.

Small size to make about 2 lbs. of Ice at each operation, including furnace, thermometer, &c. ..Rs. 175 0
Large size to make about 4 lbs. of Ice at one operation .. .. „ 250 0

N.B.—Full instructions are given with each Apparatus. Packing in two cases extra.

ICE BOXES AND REFRIGERATORS.

Fitted with 3 shelves and Water Cistern, Galvanized iron Bucket for waste, with Tap.. .. .. Rs. 140 0
PACKING FREE.
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO
S. ROSE & Co., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

WE beg to call the attention of Members of the Medical Profession and others to our increased facilities for Dispensing Physicians' Prescriptions, and we guarantee that no pains are spared to provide Patients with Medicines prepared in exact accordance with the intentions of the Prescriber.

The influence of the Climate upon Drugs is so great that considerable care is necessary in preserving a proper standard of excellence, and to this end we adopt a system calculated to remove the possibility of any change in the medicinal value of the materials we employ. The Drugs and Chemicals are regularly supplied to us from the most reliable sources, and each sample is submitted to careful examination before being admitted into stock, and re-examined from time to time for the purpose of rejection should any sign of deterioration appear.

To ensure the utmost accuracy in compounding, the most stringent precautions are adopted, and every article is proved by the experienced European Chemist, whose duty it is to exercise direct supervision over this branch of the business.

A copy is kept of every prescription dispensed at our establishment, so that a patient requiring a repetito in of a medicine needs merely to quote the number.

Up-country constituents who favour us with orders for medicines can have them carefully packed and forwarded with despatch to any part of the country by the most suitable mode of conveyance.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

5, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

A. DUITH & LORD

HAVE a large and varied assortment of first-class WOOLLEN GOODS, consisting of Homespuns, Cheviots and West-of-Englands, suitable for wear on the Hills during the October Season. Each garment is cut and the making-up superintended by a first-class European Cutter, and fit, style, and satisfaction is guaranteed. Suits consisting of Double or Single breasted Coats and Trousers, vary from Rs. 30 to Rs. 45, for Vests we charge extra. Morning, Visiting, and Dress suits we make up of the finest materials and according to the latest London and Paris Fashions.

Patterns and instructions for self-measurement sent on receipt of written application.

THE OVERLAND AND TRAVELLERS' KIT WAREHOUSE, 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open crystal face cases... ... ...Rs. 25
„ hunting „ ... ... „ 30
„ half-hunting „ ... ... „ 35

OF these now over all India well-known keyless Lever metal watches, we keep always a large stock.

Those who have hitherto taken objection to the somewhat large size of these watches, we may inform that the same may be had now of same quality also of smaller size.

All those who are in possession of these our watches will gladly testify that it is impossible to have a more correct, strong and durable time-keeper, and that considering their prize they may be truly styled

"A REAL LITTLE WONDER."

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO., Bombay.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

FINE SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open crystal face cases ... ... Rs. 40
„ hunting „ ... ... „ 45
„ half hunting „ ... ... „ 50
„ open crystal face case, extra fine „ 50
„ hunting case „ ... „ 60
„ half hunting case ... ... „ 60

WE can confidently recommend above watches not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases and the neatness of their appearance.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

WE have received a new consignment of these favourite race watches, which in consequence of the largely increased sales, we can offer to the public at the following reduced rates :—

In white metal cases ... ...Rs. 60
„ silver „ ... ... „ 70
„ gold „ ... ... „ 150

The success of these watches has been firmly established at the last Bombay and Bang

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 30.

THE weekly return of the Bank of England comes somewhat less favourable than might have been expected, both the Reserve and Bullion showing a decrease, and rates of discount in the open market are ½ to ¼ per cent. higher. As the result of this, no doubt, Consols are ¼ lower at 99¼, but the Indian Sterling Loan and Enfaced Rupee Paper are ¼ higher all round.

Coffee is unaltered, Cochin Cocoanut-oil 10s. lower. Seeds and Wheat are unaltered. Wallaroo Copper is 10s. per ton higher.

The Manchester Piece-goods market continues dull, but not so the Liverpool Cotton market, which yesterday closed firm: The day's sales are only estimated at 8,000 bales, but Mid-Uplands are ⅛d. higher on the spot and 1-32d. to arrive, whilst good Broach is 1-16d. and Hingughat ⅛d. higher. It will be interesting to see what the price for Mid-American has been pushed up to to-day and still more so what the decline will be to-morrow. That there will be a fall seems almost beyond doubt, as it is evident from the fact of September-October deliveries ruling ¾d. under the price of ready Cotton that the continuation of the corner throughout October is not in the programme of the ring. The receipts at the American ports, however, are too light to admit of the fall being so heavy as it might otherwise be, and unless the figures shortly begin to show a comparative increase it is not unlikely that Cotton other than Mid-American may continue to improve in value. It is a noticeable feature, however, that notwithstanding the small receipts and the position in Liverpool, the New York quotations yesterday receded 3-16 cent. for ready and 12 points for December shipment. This would seem to point to the idea that the present limited receipts are only temporary, and, if so, the top of the market may have been touched. The American receipts to date are as follows :—

	1881.	1880.	1879
Thursday's Receipts	21,000	26,000	21,000
Six days' do.	102,000	136,200	127,000
Total since 1st Sept	392,000	457,600	377,000

EXCHANGE.—Although Reuter still quotes Bar Silver at 51⅞d., private messages we here give 1-16d. higher, and owing to this, coupled with firm accounts from Calcutta, the market to-day has shown a distinct upward tendency and rates are fully 1-32d. higher all round. For Bank Bills forward the rise in fact has been almost 1-16d., and it is getting evident that unless something of an unforeseen character intervenes the course of things is tending towards higher figures. Money instead of getting cheaper inclines the other way, and if the Government only work Councils judiciously we think it not unlikely we may see the allotments go over 1s. 8d. before many weeks are over. We quote to-day at the close :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7¾ to 29-32d.	p. rupee.
Do. telegraphic	1s. 7¾d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8 1-32d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ...	1s. 8 5-32d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ...	1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
Private 3 ,, ...	1s. 8 ¼d.	,,

On Calcutta the rate for demand is quite nominal and for 60 days' sight ⅛ to 1 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is dull but unchanged. Fours we quote at Rs. 100⅞ to Rs. 101. Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 110.

SHARES are quiet and dull. In Banks there is no change. Land Companies are the same, and in Press shares the only change is a decline of Rs. 25 in Fort Press. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are generally Rs. 5 lower, and in the case of Dhurrumseys the decline is Rs. 30.

COTTON is quieter, and although sellers ask the same prices, both for Old and New Crop, buyers generally hold for Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 less. On the Green the only business we have heard of for export is some 200 to 300 bales barely F. G. F. Julgaum at Rs. 173, but it is also reported that an European firm have come out as sellers of Good Akote at Rs. 210 and Good Broach at Rs. 230 for March delivery ; native dealers being the buyers.

SEEDS are quiet and unchanged. WHEAT continues strong at quite previous prices, and both for ready and forward a large business is passing.

FREIGHTS continue to show an upward tendency, and for Liverpool early shipment 47s. 9d. is now the established rate, while for next month Antwerp freight has been relet at 45s., and for November Mediterranean tonnage at 48s. 9d. payable here. The turn, if such there is to be, is evidently not yet, on the contrary there are fewer steamers than ever offering from the other side, and the enquiry is quite active.

PIECE-GOODS are about as stagnant as they well could be, and next to nothing has been done to-day either ready or forward.

COALS are perhaps a shade steadier, a little enquiry is being manifested now that the rains are getting towards a close, and prices are at a level which must restrict imports sooner or later.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	11p. ct.	735
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	800
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	650
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£			
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	130
Chartd Bank of I. A. C.	80,000	20	all	8 do.	310
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	300
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	25‡	all	10‡ do.	600
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5½ do.	106
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	205

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,400
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	50	405
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	5	138
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	1,700	500	35 p. s.	660
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	...	...	1,025
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	975
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,023
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	40 p. s.	850
Coorla Mills	300	500	150	15	960
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	890
Empress S. & W. Co.	720	500	all	25 p. s.	890
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	40	555
Goloma Babe S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	555
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,135
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,165
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraj Bhaiboo	1,000	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,155
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	1,015
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,070
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100 p. s.	1,260
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	...	645
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 80	1,550xd.
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	15 p. s.	255
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	60	1,340
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,150
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 55	830
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,500	500	500	35	490xd.
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,200xd.
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60 p. s.	1,140
Soondercas	750	1,000	1,000	50	1,045
Southern India	600	500	Rs. 30	55	705
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	60	1030
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	200	15	820

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	315
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-4	do	36
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New 4t Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	315

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*20
Mazagon Land, &c....	1,750	2,000	2,000	...	24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	30	920
Port Canning Co. ...	6,000	1,400	1,400	10	220

* For distribution.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	900
Albert Ginning Co....	100	500	all	15 p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,800	132 p.s.	1,000
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	760	2,400	2,200	40	405
Ballard		1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	660xd.
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co....					435
Broach Cotton ning and Pr					40
Colaba Pr					
Dhollera					
Gin					
Ea					2,625
Co				0 p.s.	445
				50	425
				400 15 p.s.	285
				125	10
				1,500 233	1,325
				100	1,090
				25	170
				50	475

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Black Watch, 935 tons, Captain J. McPherson, sailed yesterday for Palermo and Genoa with a general cargo.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destinations.
30	Calcutta (s)	Phillips	K. C. & Kurrachee.
	Black Watch	McPherson..	Palermo & Genoa.

The steamer Singapore, Merello, to Genoa, &c., obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The steamer Empress of India, to Hoodeida and Jeddah, was entered for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

Sept. ARRIVAL.
27 Booldana (s) .... London.

Sept. DEPARTURES.
27 Tibre (s) .... Calcutta.
Khedive (s) .... Southampton.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 30.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Alpine (s)—11 crates earthenware, Allarakhia Suchoo. Knight of the Bath (s)—5 casks brass wire, Volkart Brothers.

FROM LONDON.

Lady Octavia (s)—108 cases oilmanstores, and 3 casks vinegar, Bhicoosazba and Co ; 55 cases colours, Tyebally Mocla Takhan ; 24 cases old tom, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.
James Watt (s)—6 bales wall papers, Jeewabhoy Heptoolaboy.
Sicily (s)—25 drums turpentine and 10 casks paints of sorts, Abdool Cadur Abdool Hoosein.
Gwalior (s)—5 cases gold embossed papers, L. Narayen and Co.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Gwalior (s)—40 boxes positive bars (Rs. 1,25,000) and 2 boxes gold bars (Rs. 1,25,000), the National Bank.

FROM TRIESTE.

Vorwaerts (s)—201 barrels Portland cement, M. Mondolfo and Co ; 3 cases glassware, Framjee Ardaseer Dawar and Sons ; 30 cases writing papers, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 30 cases pot papers, C. Macdonald and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall (s)—24 bales wool Chimandass Madhowdass ; 123 bales wool, Bhimsee Nuthoo ; 31 bales wool, Goculdass Cullianjee ; 113 bales cotton, Vusonjee Maneck ; 122 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co ; 43 bales wool, Govindram Dwarkadass ; 125 bales cotton, Jairam Hemraj and Co ; 27 bales cotton, Soorjee Damjee.
Rossija (s)—800 cwts wheat, Maisee Coorsee ; 1,600 cwts wheat, Gangjee Nurput ; 800 cwts wheat, Megjee Carumsey.

FOR GENOA.

Mongolia (s)—400 bales cotton, the P. and O. Co.

FOR BARCILONA.

Mongolia (s)—250 bales cotton, the P. and O. Co.

FOR VENICE.

Mongolia (s)—14 bags wheat and 100 bales cotton, the P. and O. Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Singapore (s)—2,917 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Mongolia (s)—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 350 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Singapore (s)—3 boxes silver coins (Rs. 2,000). Jacob Dinar and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Avoca (s)—25 bales wool, C. H. B. Forbes and Co ; 19 bales wool ; 24 cwts senna leaves and 20 cwts fennelseed, Hajee Abdoola Esmail and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Avoca (s)—59 cwts broken glass, Datardina Mawjee ; 10 bales twist, Dadabhoy Heerjee ; 300 bales twist and 81 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co. ; 150 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 14½ cwts sharkfins, Khulfanbhoy Damany ; 290 cwts onions, Husson Bahun ; 15 bales twist, Mahamed Oomer and Co ; 44 chests opium, N. J. Abraham ; 20 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.
Vorwaerts (s)—194 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 6 chests opium, Sairam Sewdutroy ; 15 chests opium, Pestonjee Rustomjee ; 5 bales twist, Morallybhoy Mahomed ; 48 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee Mehta ; 190 bales twist, Shewnaron Joowarimull ; 14 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 60 bales twist, Jadowjee Doongersey.
Gwalior (s)—10 chests opium, M. S. Gubbay and Co ; 53 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 144 bales twist, Hajee Adam Sahail and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Avoca (s)—3½ chests opium, Gooljee Singhany.
Vorwaerts (s)—4½ chests opium, Sriram Sewdutroy ; 3 chests opium, Morallybhoy Mahomed ; 1½ chests opium, Hazarimull Nursingdass ; 47½ chests opium, Tata and Co.
Gwalior (s)—36 chests opium, M. S. Gubbay and Co ; 144 chests opium, David, Sassoon and Co ; 15½ chests opium, S. E. Sassoon ; 20½ chests opium, Abram Ezra.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 1.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

475-80—R. M. Sayani—C. A. Turner vs Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia—Hearn C. and L.—Part heard.
589-72—E. Bicknell—Icharam Gungadass and Nundlal Beharilal and others—Shapurjee and T. and Ardesir and H.—Part heard.
450-79—Craigie, L. and O.—C. A. Turner vs Kessowjee Naik —Hearn, C. and L.—Part heard.
7-81—Janardhun and H.—Morarjee Premjee vs Bhimjee Ghirdhur and others—J. Macfarlane.—Part heard.
495-80—Tyabjee and D.—Hajee Abdul R. Hajee Allarakhia vs T. Henderson and others—Craigie, L. and O.
499-80—Shapurjee and T.—Chutturbhooj Khimjee and another vs Cassibai—Hearn, C. and L.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)

[illegible] vs Nessa—Tooth and R.—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 29.

Schneider, Lieut., Staff Corps, on leave, from Hilliard, Captain, Durham L. I.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 29.

Watson, Lieut., 13th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Hogg, Col., 12th Bombay N. I., on leave, to Khandalla.

SEPTEMBER 30.

Heaviside, Major, R. E., from leave, to Agra.
Heath, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.

THE undermentioned officers have permission to appear before Civil and Military Examination Committee which assemble at the New Secretariat at 11 a. m. on Monday next, the 3rd instant, for examination in the Native Languages :—Hindoostanee.—Lieut. W. Quenton, 6th Regt. N. I., Lieut. J. W. B. Made, 4th Cavalry Hydrabad Contingent, Lieut. W. T. Lyde, 30th Regt. N. I., Lieut. E. L. Wright, 3rd Cavalry Hydrabad Contingent, and Captain Johston, 2nd Battn. E. Y. Regt. Persian.—Lieut. F. Chapman, 25th Regt. N. L. I. Persian High Proficiency.—Major Holmes, 2nd Battn. E. Y. Regt. and Inspector of Gymnasia in India, and Lieut. R. R. N. Sturet, 2nd Punjaub Infantry.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tric.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other." * "AGENTS WANTED."

GRAEFENBERG

MARSHALL'S UTERINE

CATHOLICON,

Known and used for over Thirty Years by the most cultivated and refined among women. Physicians of great ability are now using this medicine in their practice for FEMALE WEAKNESS, and all complaints to which women are subject. It cures NERVOUSNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY, encourages the APPETITE, and assists nature in restoring the system to a perfectly healthy condition. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, NEW YORK.

Agents in Bombay :

B. S. MADON & Co.

NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

DEFECTIVE SIGHT.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE

OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,

20, RAMPART ROW,

(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)

BOMBAY,

EGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the
LUCULENT and METRICAL SPEC-
, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC
LS, and prescribed by all SURGEON
For the convenience of Mofussil
re unable to visit us, we will on
a set of our patent METRICAL
elf-fitting. Applicants must
e, or forward a deposit of
nded on the return of the
hapes and colours.

RENCES.

CALENDAR—OCTOBER, 1881.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter.....	Oct. 1st	2a. 39·5m.	a.m.
Full Moon	,, 7th	6h. 50·3m.	p.m.
Last Quarter	,, 15th	7h. 17·3m.	a.m.
New Moon	,, 23rd	7h. 22·4m.	a.m.
First Quarter.....	,, 30th	9h. 38·4m.	a.m.

Days.	Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water.		Low Water.	
				H.	M.	H.	M.
Sat. 1	.....	5	52.5	4	36m	10	45m
				4	24 a	10	54 a
Sun. 2	16th Sunday aft. Trinity	5	52.5	6	3m	0	36 a
				6	7 a	...	...
Mon 3	.....	5	52.5	7	24m	0	31m
				7	47 a	1	50 a
Tu. 4	.....	5	53.5	8	23m	1	52m
				8	53 a	2	39 a
Wed 5	.....	5	53.5	9	14m	2	49m
				9	48 a	3	23 a
Thr. 6	.....	5	53.5	10	0m	3	43m
				10	33 a	4	6 a
Fri. 7	.....	5	54.5	10	42m	4	31m
				11	23 a	4	46 a

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1881.

REUTER informs us in a telegram from London that "all arrivals from India will be subjected to the same quarantine in Egypt as arrivals from Aden." This statement, we are happy to say, is considerably modified by the information contained in the following telegram, sent by the P. & O. Company's Agent at Suez, to Mr. Parker, the company's Superintendent in Bombay:—"Ships from Bombay carrying a medical officer, and all on board in good health, after examination here will be admitted to pratique, if free from contagious disease, and no deaths." This mitigation of the quarantine regulations is important. Still we are not informed whether the vessels arriving from Bombay at Suez admitted to pratique under the circumstances stated will be placed in all respects in the same position as they would be in, were the quarantine not imposed at all. It is to be feared that the passengers will not be free to proceed by railway to Alexandria in the usual course, but must be content to go through the Canal. The point is one of considerable interest for all Anglo-Indians proceeding homewards, and it is to be hoped that British influence will be used to prevent the Egyptian sanitary authorities, who are proverbially pedantic and perverse in all their arrangements, from interfering needlessly with the passenger traffic to which Egypt owes so much.

ONE of the most interesting political works ever given to the world is the *Diplomatic Study on the Crimean War*, recently issued at St. Petersburg, and about to be published in an English translation at London. The *Diplomatic Study* is publicly put forth as the work of the Russian Foreign Office, even as the official history of the Franco-German war brought out at Berlin is the work of the Prussian general staff. The *Diplomatic Study* is said to have been written by Baron Jomini, one of the chiefs of the Russian Foreign Office. But it has certainly been produced under the auspices and direction of Prince Gortschakoff himself ; and the hand of the Foreign Minister may above all be seen in the concluding pages, which reproduce here and there expressions employed by him with success in well-known diplomatic despatches. Viewed as a whole, the *Study* may be regarded as a long lecture on the ingratitude and perfidy of Austria, the wanton folly of France, the shortsighted selfishness of England, the loyalty and prudence of Prussia, and the noble disinterestedness of Russia herself ; and the moral of the work, which is said to have been in the first instance undertaken with a view to the political education of the Prince who now occupies the Russian throne, is that the friends of Russia are in the end exalted, and her enemies confounded. Austria accompanied the war, even to its close, had played fast and loose both with France and with Russia ; so that the French Minister at Vienna felt himself justified at last in saying to Count Buol, Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, that his country was "neither a trustworthy friend nor a loyal enemy." Russia was also and above all of this opinion ; and accordingly when after the reduction of Sebastopol peace negotiations were seriously undertaken, Russia and France had no difficulty in coming to a decided understanding to the effect that if the latter thought fit on some future occasion to attack Austria, the former would have great pleasure in leaving her to be beaten. The Emperor Napoleon, we are told, let fall some hints on the subject of Austria's position in Italy during a private conversation with the Russian Emissary Count Orloff, who at once seized the idea and gave His Majesty to understand that if he had any views to carry out in connexion with Austria's Italian provinces, Russia would have no objection to his doing so. It appears from the *Diplomatic Study* that the humiliation of Austria was distinctly looked forward to as one of the first results that might be expected from the policy of the Emperor Napoleon when once the dispute of France and England with Russia had been brought to an end.

Having stood by while Austria was being expelled by France from Lombardy, Russia equally kept aloof while her perfidious friend, her undeclared foe of the period of the Crimean war, was seven years afterwards cast out of Germany by Prussia. But in the former of these transactions Austria had been brought to grief by a Power which, although she became friendly during the Peace Conferences of Paris, had throughout the war fought resolutely side by side with England against Russia ; whereas in the latter not only was treacherous Austria humbled, she was humbled moreover to the advantage of Russia's firm and trusted friend. Once more was Prussia to be rewarded ; and now the turn of France had arrived to undergo well-merited punishment. In 1870 Russia might have saved France from dismemberment, as in 1866 she could have preserved the position of Austria in Germany. Europe had to receive a lesson, France a castigation, and Prussia a reward. Accordingly Russia remained within her own frontiers ; and Prussia, with all Germany by her side, was allowed to do her utmost against the enemy who had provoked her as sixteen years before in alliance with England he had provoked Russia. The result was that France met with a worse fate than Austria had met with in 1859 or even in 1866 ; and all because Russia had contented herself with looking on when by simply mobilizing a portion of her army and placing a corps of troops on the Prussian frontier she could have stopped the war. Russia, however, not only allowed her friend to work out her national policy ; she even discouraged all ideas that Austria might have entertained of going to the assistance of France. "It is truly instructive," says the author of the *Diplomatic Study*, "to see that Prussia, who in the midst of the general animosity against us was the only Power which remained faithful to its old traditions of friendship towards Russia, the only one that endeavoured to help her as far as that was possible, at least by its goodwill, should also be the only one which has benefited by the European subversions of those later years. She certainly had to display great skill and abundant energy to decide at one blow questions around which Europe had been struggling for centuries. But what did she obtain ? The preponderance of Prussia in Germany, the expulsion of Austria, Germanic unity, the restoration of the German Empire under the sceptre of the Hohenzollerns, the diminution of the French power, and the conquest of the strategical keys of the centre of Europe, disputed since Louis XIV.'s time. What exploits in four years, and in two campaigns ! But who can say that Prussia would have ventured to think of them, and would have been able to accomplish them, without the convulsions brought about in Europe by the Italian war ?"

Sardinia, who by the part her contingent [illegible] the Crimea prepared the way for the Italian war of 1859, in which Austria, undeclared enemy of Russia, was beaten, but in which Sardinia, declared enemy, was far more even than France strikingly successful, the author of the *Diplomatic Study* takes no note ; though if all the other Powers which opposed Russia in 1854 and 1855 have suffered for doing so, the same cannot be said of Piedmont, which was to anticipate in Italy the success gained in Germany by Prussia. In constructing a perfect theory, however, it is often necessary to leave out facts ; and Prince Gortschakoff, or Baron Jomini, or whoever the author of the *Diplomatic Study* may be, would of course have found it impossible to show how by taking part against Russia the Sardinia of 1856 had done itself harm. The Crimean war secured for her, as an immediate result, a seat at the Peace Conferences. The war of 1859, which, as the author of the *Diplomatic Study* points out, was a consequence of the Crimean war, gave her Lombardy and the Italian duchies ; the war of 1866, which we are told was equally one of its results, contributed to the Italian kingdom the important province of Venetia ; while the war of 1870 completed the Italian territory by placing in the hands of the Italians Rome and all that had remained independent of the pontifical States. Piedmont, then, is left out of the calculation ; but with this one exception the proposition put forward by the Russian Foreign Office, to the effect that the one Power which did its best to aid Russia during the Eastern crisis of a quarter of a century since has prospered, while those which went against her have all had to undergo some sort of humiliation, is in a measure true. It is difficult perhaps at first sight to see what damage England has sustained by the attitude which in 1854 she ventured to assume towards Russia. But we are reminded that at the very making of peace we gave up privateering and the right of seizing enemies' goods on the ships of neutrals, and neutral goods on the ships of enemies, which, we are assured, deprived England of one of the elements of her naval superiority. In London itself, moreover, fifteen years after the signing of the Treaty of Paris, the clause in that treaty which prevented Russia from maintaining warships on the Black Sea was rescinded ; and although praise is given to the "sagacity and moderation" shown on this occasion by English statesmen, the laudation is bestowed on an act which had been rendered necessary by the force of circumstances. The work of 1856, in fact, was undone ; and by a subsequent Eastern war Russia gained permanent possession of Batoum and Kars, which were both withheld from her by the Treaty of Paris. Perhaps the most important result, from an English point of view, of the Crimean war, and the various wars in Europe which have followed it, has been the diversion of the tendency of Russian ambition from Europe towards the East. United Germany, with Austria as its ally, renders it useless for Russia to dream of exercising influence in Europe, where formerly the smaller States, and Prussia herself, acknowledged so readily her power. A striking idea of the progress made by Russia since 1856 is given by the fact, recorded in the volumes just published by the Russian Foreign Office, that stress was laid by the English representative at the Conference of Paris on the necessity of maintaining the independence of the Caucasus and of destroying the forts on the Black Sea, which enabled the Russians to keep a portion at least of the Circassians in subjection. There was some talk, too, about the advance made by Russia in the direction of Asia Minor ; all which, with the Russians firmly established at Batoum and at Kars, reads much more like ancient history than like a story of comparatively recent times.

THE case of the poor woman Gunga, who died on Wednesday night in a reklah while being taken to and fro between the verandah where she usually lived and the hospital where she was refused admission, though suffering from a serious and, as it turned out, fatal illness, ought not to be passed over in silence. It appears that the woman had been suffering from ague and fever for some days, and after becoming worse on Wednesday night, she was accompanied by her husband to the Jejeebhoy hospital. There she was refused admittance ; she was sent away. Her friends a little later on, becoming alarmed at her condition, set out with her for the hospital again ; and she died on the way. It is difficult to understand why a hard and fast rule should be laid down, that no one, even in case of life and death, should be admitted to the hospital before 7 o'clock in the morning ; and that rule, unless it be found to be very necessary indeed, should be abrogated as soon as possible. Apart from this, which affects the administration of the hospital, the fact that sick and dying people are carried in a bullock-gharry or a buggy, for want of other more appropriate means of transport, deserves attention. It is not so long since that a man with broken limbs was put into a buggy and galloped off to the hospital, his recovery being thereby rendered hopeless. Why should there not be in Bombay, as in Europe, at the principal police stations and at the hospitals litters for cases of emergency ? The cost would be trifling ; a great deal of suffering would be obviated for very little money.

DR. T. S. WEIR, the Health Officer of Bombay, whose five years' term of service had expired, was yesterday unanimously re-elected. This is creditable both to Dr. Weir and to the Bombay Municipality. The Health Officer has done good and honest work for this city during past years, and it is satisfactory to find that his zeal and ability are so fully recognized by the Corporation. Mr. Walton, the Municipal Executive Engineer, was also re-elected for a period of five years. The Rao Saheb, we are sorry to say, moved an amendment limiting the re-appointment to two years, a measure of doubtful legality. The Corporation rejected this amendment by an overwhelming majority, rightly deeming that the vote of censure passed in the famous Reservoir case had disposed of that controversy for good, and that it was ungenerous to re-open the matter and inflict a slur by way of adding to the condemnation already passed. Mr. Walton has worked hard for the Municipality, and has not only designed, but successfully carried through, heavy works of which the city may well be proud. This should not be forgotten, and we are glad to see the Corporation, yesterday, did not forget it.

SUNDAY UP-COUNTRY.

THE well-known French author M. Taine, in his chatty and amusing "Notes on England," has given a description of his first Sunday in London, which has a strong dash of that whimsical exaggeration which seems always to seize and take captive "the intelligent foreigner" when he sets about describing the manners and customs of our foggy but beloved country. Our author thus describes the day :—"Sunday in London in the rain," begins M. Taine. "The shops are shut, the streets almost deserted : the aspect is that of an immense and well ordered cemetery. The few passers-by under their umbrellas, in the desert of streets and squares, have the look of uneasy spirits who have risen from their graves. It is appalling. I had no conception of such a spectacle, which is said to be frequent in London. The rain is small, compact, pitiless ; looking at it, one can see no reason why it should not endure to the end of all things ; one's feet churn water, there is water everywhere, filthy water impregnated with the odour of soot. A yellow dense fog fills the air, sweeps down to the ground ; at thirty paces a house, a steam-boat appear as spots upon blotting-paper. After an hour's walk in the Strand especially, and in the rest of the city, one has the spleen, one meditates suicide."

It is amusing to note how the French critic seems to mix up the charming climate of our beloved country with the Sunday observances of the inhabitants of the city of London ; so that it is difficult to say whether the fact of the day being Sunday, or of its being very rainy, drove the volatile and too easily agonized foreigner to think of suicide. One feels curious to know what would have been M. Taine's sensations if he had been shut up in the little up-country station of Dustypore during a hot Sunday. With the most profound respect for the day itself, and freely owning the obligations it entails, it must yet be owned that in the station I have named we are very often drowsily, if not grumblingly, disposed to complain of being just a trifle bored. It is a Sunday in the middle of May, let us suppose, and morning service is at half-past six o'clock. The morning is fairly cool for the time of year, and all the station (with the exception of a few youngsters who are having what they call a "Europe sleep") come to church. The sound of a military band shows that the English regiment is marching to early service, and presently the soldiers swarm into church, and drop into their respective seats in an orderly manner, and with military precision. Then come the Brigadier and his wife, for whom the front pew is reserved ; and they move to their places in a stately fashion that shows they know what is due to them here as elsewhere. Little Bumble, the Judge, doesn't come to church because he insisted that he was also entitled to a place in the front pew, as the leading civilian of the place. This claim was warmly contested by the Brigadier, who very properly pointed out that as the church was in a military cantonment, the Brigadier was naturally entitled to the most prominent place, as head of the military force. To this Bumble replied with equal warmth that he considered the assumption of military rank in church to be offensive and out of place. But there is no need to go into the correspondence which raged between these dignitaries. It divided the station into factions. It got into the papers. It reached the ears of a great big-wig, who was heard to remark with a chuckle, "Go it Bumble, go it Brigadier. Pull devil, pull baker." At last Bumble declared he would never enter the church again unless he could sit in the front pew, and the Brigadier replied that in that case Judge Bumble would have to make his own arrangements for service on Sunday as long as *he* commanded at Dustypore. But while I have been indulging in this digression, morning service is more than half over, and the chaplain is well into his sermon. The chaplain's voice is so familiar to his hearers, and the gentle platitudes he reads from the paper before him are so soothing in their nature, that it is no wonder if slumber almost imperceptibly steals over his congregation. The monotonous swing of the punkaus, too, is of itself a strong inducement to sleep ; and in the front pew the Brigadier's head is seen to nod to and fro in a series of uneasy but highly suggestive jerks. That all the ladies are so very wideawake is attributable to the fact that Mrs. Jones has got a new bonnet out from England, and is now wearing it for the first time. The other ladies of the station eye this new bonnet with a fixed and steady gaze, and it is with a sense of the greatest relief that they decide how singularly unbecoming the said bonnet is to poor Mrs. Jones. But now there is a subdued murmur of relief, which shows that the chaplain has finished his discourse ; and the congregation rise to their feet with a noise that suddenly waking the Brigadier, causes that worthy officer to start to his feet and to stare wildly about him, as wondering where on earth he can be. The soldiers then pour out of church, fall in with their respective companies, the band strikes up a merry tune, and the regiment marches to barracks. The residents of Dustypore get into their carriages or bullock-carts and go to their respective bungalows, which are reached about 8 a.m. And now what to do for the rest of the day is the question. I remember reading in a *Blackwood* published many years ago a story relating to an eminent Protestant pastor of the Canton de Vaud who paid a visit to a celebrated Presbyterian divine in Edinburgh. The foreign pastor, according to the custom of his country, got up about six o'clock on Sunday morning, and wandering through the empty rooms, he found a piano in one of them. Overjoyed at this discovery, he sat down and for some minutes solaced himself with the performance of

"Chantons tous le Canton de Vaud
Si beau"

ere the horrified

TELEGRAMS.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY CENTRAL RIFLE METTING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 30.

The meeting is not finished yet, several matches having to be completed. To-morrow morning the prizes are to be distributed by Lady Fergusson at the Grand Stand on the racecourse. To-morrow afternoon at 5-15 the Commander-in-Chief is to be present.

The following results are known :—

WESTERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION SILVER MEDAL.

Sergt. Brebner, B. V. R.	428
(Average 4·07 per shot.)	
Private Hall, 86th Regiment	419
Corporal Rendell, B. V. R.	411
Sergeant Murray, B. V. R.	406
Lieutenant Peaker, B. V. R.	405
Sergeant Imrie, G. I. P. R. V.	402
Colonel Laughton	396
Sergeant McDonnell, B. V. R.	392

HYDERABAD RIFLE ASSOCIATION SILVER MEDAL.

For highest aggregate Rifle-gathering Stakes, 200, 800, 700, 800, and 900 yards.

Sergt. Imrie, G. I. P. R. V.	166
(Average 4 per shot.)	

SOUTHERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION SILVER MEDAL.

Sergt. Brebner, B. V. R.	390
(Average 4·28 per shot.)	
Sergt. Bethell, G. I. P. R. V.	374
Sergt. Murray, B. V. R.	365
Pte. Hall, 86th Regt.	363
Lieut. Peaker, B. V. R.	354
Sergt. Imrie, G. I. P. R. V.	352
Mr. Pudumjee	351
Corpl. Eyres, B. V. R.	351
Sergt. Watkins, B. V. R.	351

CHAMPIONSHIP CONTEST.

Sergt. Brebner, B. V. R.	590
(Average 4·07 per shot.)	
Pte. Hall, 86th Regt.	572
Sergt. Instr. Bethell, G. I. P. R. V.	569
Sergt. Murray, B. V. R.	566
Col. Laughton	556
Lieut. Peaker, B. V. R.	553
Corpl. Seymour, G. I. P. R. V.	544
Sergt. Imrie, G. I. P. R. V.	544
Counted out.	

RIFLE-GATHERING STAKES.—900 yards.

Mr. Pudumjee	28
Pte. Bowner, 2-15th Regt	24
Sergt Brebner, B. V. R.	24
Pte. Pearse, 86th Regt	23
Tooth	22
Counted out.	

EXTRA PRIZES.—500 yards.

Instr. Bethell, G. I. P. R. V.	32
Peaker, B. V. R.	31
Capt. Fido, B. V. R.	29
Sergt. Instr. Martin, 2-4th Regt,	29
Capt. Phillips, B. V. R.	28
Pte. Pearse, 86th Regt	28

SPECIAL PRIZES.—800 yards.

Pte. Pearse, 86th	32
Sergt. Tooth, 86th	32
Lce. Corpl. Selston, 86th	31
Pte. Hall, 86th	30
Sergt. Tooth	30

SPECIAL PRIZES.—900 yards.

Sergt. Tooth	32
Pte. Mills, 86th	32
Capt. Phillips, B. V. R.	30
Sergt. Watkins, B. V. R.	30
Corpl. Keese, B. V. R.	28

MAJOR WAKE'S PRIZE for aggregate in special matches,—800, 800, and 900 yards.

Pte. Pearse, 86th	90
Sergt. Tooth	89

GOVERNOR'S PRIZES.

Major Moore, 24th	59
Pte. Revill, 29th,	57
Pte. Savage, 98th	56
Sergt. McClelland, B. V. R.	56
Pte. Fido, B. V. R.	56
Lieut. Peaker, B. V. R.	55
Col. Laughton	55
Counted out.	

EXTRA PRIZES.

Sergt. Bethell, G. I. P. R. V.	32
Lieut. Peaker, B. V. R.	31
Pte. Fido, B. V. R.	29
Sergt. Martin, 2-4th	29
Capt. Phillips, B. V. R.	28
Pte. Pearse, 86th	28

RIFLE GATHERING,—900 yards.

Shaik Mybock, 23rd N. I.	31
Shot with the Snider and had 14 points added.	
Mr. Pudumjee	28
Pte. Bowner, 2-15th	24
Pte. Pearse, 86th	23
Sergt. Brebner, B. V. R.	23

Mr. Pudumjee did not get through his Thursday's programme, and obtained permission to shoot for the rifle-gathering prizes and the 900 yards stiffe-gathering this morning. He made 32, but a protest was lodged against him and his score was disqualified.

VICKERY'S PLATE.—second stage, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards,—was not commenced till 2 o'clock this afternoon, and only two ranges were gone through, the 1,000 yards having to be shot to-morrow morning. Three men, Sergt. Brebner, B. V. R., Pte. Pearse, 86th, and Corporal Kees, B. V. R., each go back with 57 points.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

CONTINUED RIOTING IN IRELAND.

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

Riots which were occasioned by process-serving have occurred at Roscrea, Mohill, Clare, and elsewhere in Ireland. At New Pallas yesterday a barrel of gunpowder was placed against a landlord's house, and exploded, partially wrecking the place.

MR. BARBOUR'S MURDERERS.

Advices from the Transvaal state that the Boer jury in the trial of the Boers charged with the murder of Mr. Barbour have returned a verdict of not guilty.

QUARANTINE IN EGYPT.

All arrivals from India will be subjected to the same quarantine in Egypt as arrivals from Aden.

DEFEAT OF THE TUNISIANS.

TUNIS, SEPT. 29.

The Arabs have twice defeated the troops of the Bey, and captured their artillery.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4¼
The Manchester Market has been dull.	
3 per cent. Sterling Loan	101½
,, Rupee Paper	83¾
,, do.	91
,, Consols for account	99½
5 French Rentes	116¼
Bar Silver	51¾
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1 7 13-16.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes	£11,600,000 Dec. £500,000
Discounted	£21,600,000 Dec. £200,000
Ballance	£23,100,000 Dec. £200,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 41 per cent.

Arrival—Marina.

Departures—Athens and Manilla.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, SEPT. 30, 6-3 A.M.

Mail-steamer Brindisi, from China, arrived.

GALLE, SEPT. 30, 6-30 A.M.

Mail-steamer Khedive, from Calcutta, arrived.

TRINCOMALLEE, SEPT. 30, 10 A.M.

H. M.'s Euryalus, from Galle, arrived this morning.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 29.

At 10 p.m.	79·7 Farht.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30.

At 6 a.m.	77·9
,, 10 a.m.	83·1
,, 2 p.m.	85·3
,, 4 p.m.	84·4

THE Calcutta mails did not arrive yesterday. The cause of their non-arrival is unknown.

IN connection with the circumstances attending the death of Dhunjeebhoy Sorabjee Kandawalla at Poona in Hornby-row on the 28th August last, Mr. Hormusjee Dosabhoy Pesikaka has filed a suit in the High Court against Dr. Ardasir Jamsetjee Jijiwalla, claiming Rs. 10,000 as damages for the defamatory language alleged to have been used by the defendant on several occasions.

ONE of the raiders concerned in the attack of the quarter-guard of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry at Kohat, and who was severely wounded, has been secured. He is a Malik Din Khel, and states that the attack was made in revenge for certain executions ordered by the military in the Khyber.

THE *Madras Mail* observes that in the last *Fort St. George Gazette* it is notified that the "Right Reverend the Bishop" of Madras has granted privilege leave to a chaplain, and that the Government have recognized the appointment of a clergyman as his Registrar, by the "Right Reverend the Bishop of the Church of England in Travancore and Cochin." The *Gazette* does not refer to Dr. Gell as the "Lord Bishop" of Madras.

Our Times is the title of a new magazine published in London by Newman and Co. The fourth number has been sent to us ; and we find that it contains no less than twenty-seven different contributions on every conceivable subject. The title, *Our Times*, seems to have been chosen to denote the desire of its conductors to carry on the history of our times from month to month. This is done very fairly in different papers, which, however, form a very small minority amongst the twenty-seven. It is a marvellous shillingsworth.

ON the 23rd Sept. one hundred and ninety-six deaths were registered in Umritsur. No less than one hundred and forty-eight cases were of fever—probably the same virulent kind of fever which has carried, and is still carrying, off so many of the Lahore native population, and which has attacked a large number of the European inhabitants. In the public offices at Umritsur there is scarcely a clerk or munshi able to do any work. Business in some departments is at a standstill. The five dispensaries now open are greatly overworked. These dispensaries, the work of which is supplemented by the services of a staff of hakims, treat over two thousand patients daily. The hakims distribute medicines from house to house, for the benefit of those who are unable to visit or send to the dispensaries.

AN extra sum of 20,000 francs for the remainder of the present year has been set aside by the French Government for increasing the allowances of French officials in Tunis whose position is represented as having been "modified" by the Treaty of Kasar-Said. M. Roustan's elevation to the dignity of Minister-Resident is to be accompanied by an increase of salary from 33,000 to 50,000 francs.

THE engineers employed by General Turr to make a preliminary survey of the Isthmus of Corinth have decided in favour of the ancient cutting commenced by the Emperor Nero, at the western end of the Isthmus. General Turr is of opinion that by following this line the company will save 5,000,000 francs. The opening of the canal will be a great boon to travellers, for the sea passage to and from the west will be greatly shortened by this route.

IT is said that the curious experiment is being tried in some corps of the Russian army of employing dogs to do the work of sentries. An English paper remarks that there is no very obvious reason why the experiment should not prove successful. A dog cannot indeed call upon any one approaching his place of guard to stand and give the countersign, nor could he if so disposed fire upon an intruder. But he can bark, or, as in the case of the wolf dog of the Ural mountains, he can growl without barking, which is still better. Dogs have ere this done good service as sentries, both in history and in romance. Indeed, dogs have proved in so many cases to be considerably ahead of their human proprietors in patience and fortitude, that there is no reason why they should not be found to acquit themselves very creditably in sentry duty. The experiment is at least interesting.

AT the meeting of the British Association Sir John Lubbock made known the discovery of an interesting peculiarity in the tastes of his favourite bees. Bees have eyes for colour, and the colour they prefer is blue. By a variety of experiments which were clearly described, were very simple, and which seem to leave little doubt on the subject, Sir John Lubbock arrived at this conclusion. The bee prefers to get honey on a blue plate. Some persons, the *Daily News* remarks, will perhaps regard it as unsatisfactory that Sir John Lubbock did not specify the precise shade or tint of blue which has most attraction for the bee. There are beings of profoundly æsthetic taste whose respect for the bee would entirely depend on the solution of this question. There is a blue which is, we believe, held to be divine, and a blue which is regarded with contempt and detestation. We have heard it said that the blue of a Swiss sky has something vulgar in it, and is not what perhaps we may be allowed to call the true blue. There ought to be some difference surely between the blue which a bee would admire and that which would catch the coarser fancy of a blue-bottle. Let us hope that the bee loves the tint of blue china, and that he will do his best to live up to it.

IN an article upon foreign interests in Egypt the *République Française* gives its opinion that the interference of Turkey in Egyptian affairs is much to be deprecated, and that this manner of re-establishing order at Cairo is the last to which recourse should be had. The Gambettist organ is also not inclined to believe that the British Government would be disposed to allow such a course to be pursued without a previous consultation with the French. Replying to an article recently published by a London contemporary, the *République Française* says :—"The interests of England in Egypt are not sentimental, but very real. We must, however, be permitted to reject in the most resolute manner this epithet so far as our own are concerned. Our interests in Egypt cannot possibly be disputed. We are determined to defend them should they be attacked ; but we hasten to add that they are not assailed. What we say is not addressed to the English Government, whose intentions we have never dreamed of suspecting. We have only desired to reply to the assertions of a journal which is supposed to reflect the ideas of the leaders of the Conservative Opposition in England, which seems to us to make light of the rights of a great country that, in Egypt as elsewhere, sets an example of respect for the rights of others."

MAY we, asks the *Athenæum*, go so far as to indulge the hope that by means of the wind we may obtain our artificial illumination? Let the wind when it blows cause a dynamo-electric machine to be rotated, let the electricity thus generated be stored up in such an instrument as Faure's accumulator, and we shall then possess a supply of electricity capable of being utilized at will for purposes of electric illumination. With reference to rain-power Sir W. Thomson is not equally sanguine. It is only under exceptional conditions that the energy of running water can be economically utilized ; but still he designates Dr. Siemens's suggestion to get work out of Niagara as "a splendid suggestion." It is unquestionably possible to transmit the work of waterfalls by means of conducting wires to distant stations, so as to use it, perhaps, at a hundred miles from its source. The attention which Faure's battery has recently excited is likely to lead to valuable practical results in this direction. Sir W. Thomson suggests that by means of a huge battery on this principle it would be possible to draw off a continuous supply of power from the electric main, and then to distribute it in small and manageable quantities to factories or shops or even private dwellings, where it might be used to drive lathes, or to work sewing machines, or to produce the electric light, or, in fine, to perform any service of which electricity is capable. It seems likely that the storage of electricity will not only open up a splendid future for the application of this potent power, but will render it possible to utilize some of the natural sources of energy which have hitherto been unmanageable, and have consequently run to waste.

BOYCOTTING is not confining itself strictly to agricultural and Irish circles, says the *Pall Mall*. It is taking, among others, a curious clerical turn. In Cork they Boycott the clergy of all denominations. Last week the Rev. Canon [illegible] objected for importing some carv[illegible] his church. He feels it very much. [illegible] Rev. Dr. Webster, Protestant rector of St. Nicholas, a sound Liberal and Disestablisher, who has "spent £7,000 in Cork," has been Boycotted also for importing ecclesiastical woodwork, sent by Mr. Bence Jones. As Dr. Webster has a guard of police which he does not want, and has received five threats to shoot him, he means to leave Cork if his protectors and assassins will let him. Boycotting has entered England, also by a clerical opening. The Rev. W. H. Butcher, Primitive Methodist preacher, was sent by the Conference to the West Bromwich circuit ; but for some reason not assigned no pulpit would take him in, while the Conference would not take him back, and, when last heard of, Mr. Butcher had only three pence between him and starvation. From the clerical to the educational arena the transition is easy, and accordingly Boycotting has appeared at Norwich School Board. One member, who is thought to have in some way abused confidence about a school site, has been Boycotted by the others resigning in a body. This seems a peculiar type of Boycotting. If the new brotherless hermit in question is monarch of all he surveys, it seems akin to the old but unadvisable style of Boycotting the face by removing the nose. From these facts, however, it is plain that there is no limit to the phases and development of Boycotting, and that it is rapidly becoming an important and permanent feature in our complex social existence.

WITH regard to the Anglo-French treaty the *Temps* regrets that the French Government should have so hastily entrenched itself behind its pretended obligation to the Chamber in refusing to grant an extension of time. Admitting that the General Tariff "was only voted in order to ensure a prompt signature of durable conventions, based on reciprocal advantages to be granted by one nation to another," the *Temps* considers that the clause in the introduction to the Bill referring to nations having commenced negotiations "the solution of which does not appear doubtful," applies more especially to England, as witness the conciliatory language of the Queen's Speech. The *Temps* concludes its remarks by referring to the words from the Throne in the following terms : "The Queen's Speech appears to us sufficiently gracious and cordial to authorise our Government, without departing from the rules of prudence, to consent to the prolongation asked for by England, and an agreement on these bases would give equal satisfaction to the interests of both countries." The *Journal des Débats* also sees in Her Majesty's Speech an encouragement to renew negotiations, and dwells at some length on the difficulty connected with the substitution of specific for *ad valorem* duties. The writer severely censures the Minister of Commerce for having espoused the cause of the protectionists, whose policy is to make capital out of the alleged necessity for introducing specific duties on all English goods. The object of the alteration was to prevent the fiscal frauds rendered easy by the system of *ad valorem* duties, whereas M. Tirard instead of pursuing this end, has endeavoured to favour the views of the protectionist school. The *Journal des Débats* remarks : "By exhibiting a little flexibility the difficulty would have been overcome, but it is not given to every one to possess that quality. By creating a few new categories or by admitting an exception or two to the general principle, an arrangement would doubtless have been possible. The majority of English manufacturers declared their readiness to consent to a system of specific duties, provided that they remained within the limit of the old *ad valorem* tariff. Let us hope that an understanding will be arrived at ; and it will be if only a little good will is displayed on either side, and if we do not put such a value upon the increased duties demanded by the protectionists, which would only result in our paying a high price for what we should prefer to purchase cheaply."

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of the Senate, University Hall, 5-15 p. m.
Lecture, University, 5-15 p. m.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Calcutta (s), to Kathiawar Coast and Kurrachee ; Black Watch, Palermo and Genoa.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Gwalior and Black Watch left the dock yesterday.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.—A meeting of the senate will be held in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangeer Hall of the University to-day at 5-15 p.m.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A prayer meeting is to be held in the hall of the new building, at the Apollo Bunder, at 8-30 p.m. to-morrow (Sunday) evening.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Mr. Serjeant Atkinson's fourteenth lecture will be delivered at 5-15 p.m. to-day. Subjects : "Master and Servant ; Husband and Wife."

CARRYING EXCESS PASSENGERS.—Abass Shaik Ahmed, tindal of a native boat, was yesterday fined Rs. 8 by Mr. R. S. Jayaker for carrying a greater number of passengers than his boat is licensed to carry.

SENT TO THE REFORMATORY.—Pursha Dewjee, aged fourteen years, was yesterday convicted by Mr. R. S. Jayaker of stealing a quantity of brass ornaments and false pearls, valued at Rs. 8, the property of Malchund Allumchund. He was ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Pursharam Toocaram, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. R. S. Jayaker of being found loitering by night at New Hannooman-lane and failing to render a satisfactory account of himself, he being a reputed thief. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

CAUSING HURT.—On Thursday last, at the Fort Police Court, Geega Khimjee and Lalljee Shamjee, described as merchants, appeared before Mr. R. S. Jayaker to answer a charge of voluntarily causing hurt to Walibai, woman, on the 10th August last, whilst she was lying asleep, by braiding her with a lighted torch about her face. Mr. Manker, barrister-at-law, appeared for the prosecution ; and Mr. Balkrishna for the defence. After the complainant and a few witnesses were examined for the prosecution, the case was adjourned for further hearing.

THE ESCAPE OF A CRIMINAL LUNATIC.—Gunput Keshew, the clerk of the Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, who was sent in company with the criminal lunatic Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Acharia to attend a prayer service at the Colaba Agiary on Saturday morning last, but who absconded with his charge, was arrested by the police on Thursday night last at his house, near the asylum. The man appears to make a rambling statement to the effect that he had been drugged and taken away to Poona. He is at present in the custody of the police, who are instituting inquiries with his aid as to the whereabout of the escaped criminal lunatic.

AN ATTEMPTED MURDER.

A MAHOMEDAN woman named Ameeran was on Thursday night last, at about half-past 9 o'clock, removed from a house in Falkland-road Cross-lane to the J. J. Hospital with her throat cut. The deed is said to have been committed through jealousy by a woman named Emaumbee. The injured woman was maintained by Emaumbee's husband, Moorad Khan Mahomed Khan, who, it appears, witnessed the affair, but absconded soon after the occurrence. He was, however, made over to the police at 7 o'clock yesterday morning by Mr. Cawasjee Nusserwanjee, the manager and proprietor of the Victoria Theatre, where Ameeran is said to be a servant. Emaumbee was arrested by the police at the house of the injured woman Ameeran.

MR. R. S. Jayaker, the acting Third Presidency Magistrate, proceeded on Thursday at midnight to the J. J. Hospital, and took down the deposition of Ameeran, which was to the following effect :—Ameeran stated that she had been under the protection of one Moorad Mahomed, who belonged to a native theatrical company. About two years ago, while she was at Nagpore, she became acquainted with the man, and on his promising to marry her, came down to Bombay, after travelling with him through Jubulpore, Allahabad, and other places. During the last six months she had been living in Bombay with Moorad at Khetwady. About three months ago Moorad married by a *nikha* a woman named Emaumbee, and they all lived together. Since their marriage Moorad and Emaumbee had been constantly quarrelling with each other, and Emaumbee pressed Moorad to turn complainant out of the house. On Thursday morning last Emaumbee disappeared, but she was subsequently brought back to her house. Immediately after Emaumbee returned she commenced striking deponent, and severed her ears of her bangles. The deponent was then asked to go into a room and take her meals. On doing so, Emaumbee and Moorad entered and secured the door from within, and commenced to assault her with wooden shoes ; deponent, running forward to the fire-place, she took up a knife, and having first gagged the deponent, threw her down and cut her throat. Deponent could not raise an alarm, as her throat was completely cut open ; but she ran out of the room to a policeman who was generally stationed in the lane, and as she could not speak, she communicated her complaint to the policeman by signs, and pointed out Emaumbee as being the person who had stabbed her. Emaumbee was arrested on the spot, but during the temporary absence of the deponent Moorad, who had been a quiet observer of the deed, absconded.

A DISPUTE BETWEEN DOCTORS.

DR. HORMUSJEE DOSABHOY PESIKAKA *v.s.*
DR. ARDASIR JAMSETJEE BHAJIWALLA.

Mr. WALKER, of Messrs. Chalk and Walker, presented a plaint to-day in this case, in which the plaintiff claims Rs. 10,000 as damages by reason of the defamatory language used by the defendant.

The plaintiff, it appears from the plaint, is a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, and Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow ; Fellow of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society of London, and Fellow of the Royal Obstetric Society of London. He has been practising his profession in Bombay for more than two years with a growing reputation and increasing practice. The defendant is a graduate of the Grant Medical College, and has been practising in Bombay for many years. The parties were formerly friends ; but prior to the occurrences connected with a coroner's inquest held in Hornby-row, the defendant had shown a coolness towards the plaintiff, arising, as he has latter believed, from the defendant's patients leaving him and consulting the plaintiff. On the 27th August, 1881, plaintiff was sent for to see Dhunjeebhoy Sorabjee Kandawalla, who resided at No. 36, Hornby-row ; prescribed for him ; and saw him again on the next day, when he again appropriately treated his patient. The details of such treatment were stated at length by the plaintiff at an inquest held on the body of Dhunjeebhoy Sorabjee Kandawalla, who died on the 28th August from exhaustion, the result of the disease from which he was suffering. Shortly before Dhunjeebhoy's death the plaintiff was sent for, but was too late. The defendant, who had formerly attended some members of the family, was then sent for ; and on his way to the house was informed that the plaintiff had been attending on Dhunjeebhoy. Before the defendant arrived at the house Dhunjeebhoy died. The defendant, on arrival, looked at the dead body and said that the patient had died from an overdose of poison, adding in a taunting tone—"Now you had better send for your Pesikaka." The plaintiff complains that the defendant falsely and maliciously spoke these words, meaning thereby that the death had been caused by the plaintiff, and by reason of his professional ignorance and want of skill and care. The defendant made no proper examination of the corpse, no enquiry into the case or the plaintiff's treatment, and did not even ask to see the medicine or prescription which were then in the room of the deceased, or express any wish to see the plaintiff with reference to the death or the cause of it, or for any other purpose. But after having spoken as above mentioned, the defendant immediately left the house of the deceased. He then went and told a son of Mr. Framjee, inspector of police, that a suspicious death had happened in Hornby-row which should be enquired into. He then went and told Mr. Boorer, inspector of police, that he thought Dhunjeebhoy Kandawalla had died from an over-injection of morphia or atropia, and that the corpse should be detained for an inquest, at which, the defendant said, he would come forward and give evidence. He also said that he had sent for the plaintiff and waited for him for an hour, but that as the plaintiff did not come, he reported the matter to the police. The corpse was then detained by the police. Inspector Boorer, accompanied by Pestonjee Sorabjee, a nephew of the deceased, went to see Dr. Blaney, the coroner. On their way they met the defendant, who again repeated that he was of opinion that Dhunjeebhy's death was caused by an over-injection of morphia or atropia. Accompanied by Inspector Boorer and Pestonjee Sorabjee, the defendant then went to Dr. Blaney and made the same statement to him. It is qualifications and abilities of Mr. Walton, because he was so very well known to them all. He therefore contented himself by simply laying his name before the meeting, and he had no doubt that they would all unanimously approve his election.

Mr. R. N. Khote, in seconding the resolution, said that none had gone through a more severe ordeal than Mr. Walton, and the Corporation would do very well to re-appoint him.

Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik said he had an amendment to propose,—that Mr. Rienzi Walton, M. I. C. E., be re-appointed Executive Engineer of the Bombay Municipality for the period of two years on a salary of Rs. 1,500 per mensem, as provided by fection 46 of the Act, subject to the sanction of Government, and that this appointment is so made in consequence of the resolution passed by the Corporation on the 19th April, 1880. He wished to make the appointment in the form he proposed, in consequence of the resolution passed by the Corporation on the 19th April, 1880. Since the passing of the resolution Mr. Walton had left for Europe, and had resumed charge of his appointment but a few months ago. There was, therefore no data before the Corporation for the [illegible] several of the resolution. If, then, Mr. Walton after the lapse of two years, were to show that his appointment could be prolonged for a further period of five years, there would be nobody more glad than the Rao Saheb that it should be so. But for the present he did not see how they could annul their own resolution, which they had passed deliberately, and under circumstances which must be in every one's recollection.

Dr. Atmaram Pandurung seconded the amendment. At the instance of Mr. Nanabhoy, the resolution of the 19th April 1880 was read by the chairman. It was to the effect that the Corporation having considered the report of the Municipal Commissioner, and of the Executive and Consulting Engineers, regarding the Malabar Hill reservoir, came to the conclusion that the Executive Engineer had been grossly careless in the performance of his duty in connection with the work, and as far as the Corporation could see, he neglected the pecuniary interests of the Municipality. For this, the resolution stated that he deserved to be severely censured, and that the Municipal Commissioner should be requested to submit a scheme with reference to the re-organization of the Engineer's Department.

Mr. Khote said that they could not reduce the term of Mr. Walton's service, the Act being quite clear on the point. It said that a person "shall be appointed for a term of five years."

Mr. Jacomb said that Mr. Walton was punished several months ago, chiefly because the Malabar Hill reservoir was not watertight, and it would be quite unfair to further punish him for what were considered to be his faults then.

Captain Morland submitted that section 46, on which the Rao Saheb seemed to take his stand, was simply with reference to temporary appointments, whereas here was the case of an engineer whom it was convenient to employ permanently. It was evident that the intention of the Act was to appoint the Executive Engineer and the Health Officer for a term of five years.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee thought there was nothing in the Municipal Act to prevent the Corporation from appointing their Executive Engineer, for special reasons, for a shorter term than five years, provided Government sanctioned such an appointment. He said that the Rao Saheb had shown them good and cogent reasons for not appointing the engineer for so long a term as five years, as it was only recently that the strong resolution of censure was passed against him by the Corporation for his conduct in connection with the Malabar Hill reservoir. It was not only because the reservoir was not watertight that, as Mr. Jacomb had stated, the resolution was passed, but it was in connection with the very lax manner (to say the least of it) in which he superintended the construction of the work, thus entailing a very heavy loss on the Municipality. Therefore they must for the present see how Mr. Walton worked and how he got on, so as to justify his confirmation to the appointment for the extended term. Mr. Walton had all along in almost every scheme, said Mr. Nowrojee, largely exceeded the estimates. This occasioned a disturbance in the financial arrangements of the Municipality, and they had to grant fresh loans to meet the excesses. With these remarks, he wished to support Rao Saheb's amendment.

Mr. Bomanjee Master thought Mr. Walton had been sufficiently punished by the resolution of the Corporation (hear, hear,) and it would be very cruel on their part to inflict further punishment on him. He thought the poor man had suffered so much that he got sick and had to go home, and therefore he believed that the members of the Corporation would not support Mr. Rao Saheb's amendment. As regards Mr. Nowrojee's remark about his exceeding the estimates, Mr. Bomanjee said it was not a reflection against Mr. Walton, but against the Town Council, which allowed such excesses to continue.

Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta thought that the course adopted by Mr. Mandlik in proposing an amendment was perfectly justifiable, and in accordance with the terms of the Act. They might arrange to appoint the officer for a shorter term than five years, and gain the assent of Government to it. For himself, he did not feel disposed to go behind to what happened in the past. Those who opposed the amendment regarded it as an additional punishment to Mr. Walton. But it was no such thing at all. The very threatening to terminate his service from three to five years, had, according to Mr. Mehta, made an unfortunate alteration. He was of opinion that so long as an officer was deserving, it was not material whether the appointment was for two, or three, or more years. Mr. Mehta remarked that the Corporation in its relations to its officers erred rather on the side of lenity than severity, and Mr. Walton had performed his duties satisfactorily, he had nothing whatever to fear at their hands. The question turned upon the construction the members chose to put upon the Rao Saheb's amendment, which, rightly construed, the Corporation must see their way to adopting, provided they did not choose to stultify themselves. It would be remembered that the resolution which his friend Mr. Nanabhoy suggested should be read was passed as an alternative for a much more severe one, and practically, it was unanimously agreed to. (Mr. Mehta) made these remarks without the slightest tinge of personal animosity (hear, hear,) and if at the end of two years the Engineer proved himself worthy of his office, he agreed with Mr. Mandlik in saying that nobody would be more glad than himself to see that he should be appointed for a term of five years.

The Municipal Commissioner said it appeared to him that the question before the Corporation was whether Mr. Walton was to be appointed for three or five years. He had no reason to go back to the past, because he was not here at the time when the resolution was carried, and knew nothing of the circumstances connected with it except what he had learned from the papers. He said that it was not in agreement with every principle of justice that a man should not be punished for his sin twice, and although Mr. Pherozshaw argued that Mr. Walton should not regard it as a punishment, and that it would be rather an honour to him to have to serve for only two years, he maintained that to say to an officer of nearly fourteen or fifteen years standing that they would appoint him temporarily, could be taken by an English gentleman in no other light than as a slur. (Hear, hear.) He had always found in Mr. Walton a most able, zealous, and devoted servant of the Municipality. Whatever the work given him, he did it with credit. It had been said that he had often exceeded his estimates. This was only a general charge, which could only be brought home to the Municipality and Town Council. There were other qualities besides accuracy to be looked for in an engineer, which qualities, the Commissioner said, Mr. Walton possessed in a very high degree.

Sir Frank Souter said the Rao Saheb, by his amendment, wished to adopt a most unusual course with respect to a careful, zealous, and able officer. The very fact of an officer's appointment for the precarious term of two years, instead of five would naturally prevent him putting his heart and soul into his work. But the case would be otherwise if he should be appointed in the usual way for five years. He must also say that a man could not be punished twice for the offence which he had committed once. The Executive Engineer had gone through a fierce ordeal, and had come out of it with his hands clean, and his character unstained. (Hear, hear). Whatever might be comparatively trivial faults, the dereliction of duty, which might have been brought home to him.

Mr. Peterson said that, with all deference to the lawyers present, he thought that the amendment would be proved to be clearly against the spirit, and perhaps even the letter of the Act. To his mind, it was impossible to take the amendment in any other light than that which was intended. It could only be regarded as a sort of further punishment proposed to be inflicted 18 months after the trial and sentence, a punishment which they had no right now to inflict. And there was no reason to suppose that Mr. Walton would quietly submit to it, and continue to be their Executive Engineer if the amendment were carried.

Dr. Pinkerton said that in spite of Mr. Mandlik's proposition, he was quite sure that Mr. Walton would be re-elected for the term of five years. It might not be a punishment, perhaps, from a legal point of view, but it was so morally speaking. He said that the provision to appoint an officer for less than five years was made to meet emergencies or exceptional circumstances. They should forget the past, and in re-electing Mr. Walton they should appoint him for five years, as if the Malabar reservoir question had never arisen.

Mr. Gostling said that when the reservoir which was the bone of contention some time back was under construction, he had been there twice or thrice and carefully examined it to see if there were any leaks from which water was oozing, and he was satisfied that the work was a good one. He could not hear any one say that the reservoir had not fulfilled the purpose for which it was built. It was rather hard lines, therefore, to rake up an old affair for further punishing a man against whom, perhaps, a dereliction of duty, if anything, had been proved.

The chairman said that he could not at that moment say whether or no Mr. Walton had made a saving in every large work he had constructed. But he could say that on the most important work which he had constructed in Bombay he had effected a large saving of Rs. 17,000, and the Town Council, Mr. Nowrojee included, had passed a vote of thanks to him. (Applause). The new tower was not only the most important work in the city, but was one of the most important works executed in all India. With these remarks, the chairman put the amendment to the meeting, which was lost by a large majority, and Mr. Nanabhoy's proposition—"that Mr. Rienzi Walton, M. I. C. E., be re-appointed Executive Engineer of the Bombay Municipality for a term of five years under the provisions of section 44 of the Municipal Acts III. of 1872 and IV of 1878 on a salary of Rs. 1,500 per mensem—" was carried by the Corporation with few exceptions.

THE RE-ELECTION OF THE HEALTH OFFICER.

Dr. Cook proposed the re-election of Dr. Weir for a term of five years, and in doing so complimented the Health Officer on his knowledge of sanitary science, as well as the local wants of the city. If the Health Officer was found wanting on occasions, it was rather through want of sufficient materials than any other cause.

Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, in seconding the proposition, said that Dr. Weir listened to the complaints and inquired into the grievances of the poorest of the citizens, thus making no difference between the rich and the poor. He also complimented Dr. Weir on his various good qualities.

Mr. Mehta said the longer the Health Officer served under the Municipality the higher the estimation in which he was held both by the Corporation and the public.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee also agreed with the above speeches.

The Municipal Commissioner said that, lest his silence might be misconstrued, he rose to say that he thoughly agreed with what had fallen from the previous speakers.

The proposition was then put and carried by acclamation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sanction was given, as recommended by the Municipal Council, to payments, amounting in all to Rs. 6,029-4-9 from sundry heads, for a small teakwood table for the Commissioner's office, a coil of [illegible] for general use in the Municipal offices and shed for [illegible] amount of difference between the cost of printing the annual [illegible] and the actual cost [illegible] by the side of the [illegible] war gate to [illegible] to Government [illegible] sanctioned [illegible] No. 2953, [illegible] Town [illegible] instant, [illegible] the Municipal [illegible] two [illegible]

Town Council, the Municipal Commissioner be authorized to sell certain plots of Municipal land on Rampart-row, east, lying between the western footpath thereat, and the rear of the houses in Mody Khana, at such rates as may appear reasonable to him ; and that in reply to his application dated 12th August last, Mr. Bhickajee Kanjeebhoy Khandalawalla be informed accordingly. That before the plots in question are sold the owners of the houses in Mody Khana abutting on Rampart-row, east, be informed by the Commissioner that if they desire to purchase, for the purpose of building, the respective sites in rear of their premises, they will have the preference given to them over outsiders, provided they offer the value or approximate value of the ground. An amendment was proposed by Captain Morland, and seconded by Mr. M. C. Murzban, that the disposal of the land in Rampart-row, east, be deferred *sine die*, and in the meantime the land be enclosed, improved, and planted with trees at a cost not exceeding Rs. 1,000. The amendment was ultimately carried, and the Corporation then adjourned.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 30.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

THE AFFAIRS OF THE NEW DHURUMSEY MILLS.

NUSSERWANJEE MERWANJEE PANDAY AND OTHERS *vs.* JOHN GORDON AND OTHERS.

THE rule obtained by Mr. Inverarity, restraining the defendants from employing Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little as solicitors of the New Dhurumsey Spinning and Weaving Company, came on for further argument to-day. Mr. Inverarity continued his argument in support of the rule, and finished at a late hour. The Advocate-General having cited a number of authorities, his Lordship said he would take time to consider his decision. Our report stands over.

(Before the

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

SALE OF OLEOGRAPHS.

On TUESDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their auction rooms at 1 p.m., a collection of Oleographs.

5 cases of oleographs, representing splendid scenes.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co

Bombay, 1st October, 1881.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Under instructions from J. Griffiths, Esq., Superintendent, Sir J. J. School of Art, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction at the above School, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st October, 1881, at 1 p. m., few specimens of handsome porcelain vases, garden pots, plates, parian figures, show cupboards, old tables, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st October, 1881.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st Octoper, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

1 Handsome English-built buggy in very good order.
1 Handsome English-built buggy with grey Arab horse and harness.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 1st October, 1881.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF COALS.

On MONDAY, the 3rd October, at 3 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Carnac Bunder and Clarke Basin, on account and at the risk of Ebram Lutiff,

About 1,672 tons Londendery West Hart'ey steam coals, ex s. s. ex s. s. Cyprus.

AUCTION SALE OF SUGAR-CANDY AND FIRE-CRACKERS.

On MONDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Prince's Dock, G shed, on account of the underwriters, Adria.

H—C J P—120 bags sugar-candy, damaged.
N I—C J P—35 cases fire-crackers, damaged.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARE.

On TUESDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the share bazar on account and at the risk of Mervanjee Dhunjibhoy and by order of Suriff Saleymahomed,

1 Share in the New Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited, No. 1110.

AUCTION SALE of Selected Perfumery, by the well-known firm of Price and Co., Hatton Garden, London.

On THURSDAY, the 6th inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned,

An invoice of 39 cases selected perfumery, by the well-known firm of Price and Co., just landed ex s. s. Sicily consisting of bear's grease, trotter and marrow oil, pestachio-nut oil, bloom of roses, milk of roses, philicome, macassar oil, golden oil, Rowland's balm of columbia, perfumed hair oil, delerio lime and glycerine, castor oil, cod liver oil, honey, brown windsor, glycerine, juniper, lar, and carbolic acid soaps, violet, hair, and plain powder, tooth powder, odento for the teeth, hair dye, marking ink, perfumes, fountains, lavender and Florida water, can de-cologne, toilet vinegar, essence geranium, verbena, rondeletia, frangipane, kiss-me-quick, millefleur, sandalwood, ylang-ylang, wood violet, cas, bogquet, Jockey club, patchoule, moss rose, cothes, hair, and tooth brushes, assorted fruit syrup, Sir Astley Cooper's Jamaica sarsaparilla, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 1st October, 1881.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold only in packets, labelled:—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMIST
LONDON.

Also—EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE, for Afternoon use.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE
PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each Bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid

Patronized by the Aristocracy and Elite, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

V. Protected by the Royal Letters Patent, dated October 11, 1860. R.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE SAFEST AND ONLY RELIABLE PREPARTION OF PHOSPHORUS.

Multitudes of people are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Timidity, Indigestion, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy, DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic Oxygen), which, at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is acknowledged by the first medical men in Europe as the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Aversion or Incapacity for Study, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Liver Complaints, Shortness of Breath, Pains in the Head, Pimples, Impoverished Blood, and all diseases caused by a long residence in tropical climates, for which iron, mercury, iodide of potass, &c., are given in various forms, often to the destruction of the patient's health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Until the introduction of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, Phosphorus was but seldom prescribed as a medicine, owing to the difficulty in so preparing it that the action could be kept under perfect control. It had been used in Almond and Olive Oils in Sulphuret, in Rectified Alcohol, in Chloroform, and in several advertised medicines; but, in all the hitherto-known methods of its preparation, certain irregular results have been experienced. But in the form of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, its invaluable action on the human system is realized without any of those drawbacks which other modes of preparation invariably produce.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, is prepared on a NEW PRINCIPLE, by which all possibly risk and disagreeable after effects are entirely prevented.

Caution.—[illegible] in the form of Pills or Lozenges, [illegible] SOLID PARTICLES [illegible] in the [illegible] greeable [illegible] action, while [illegible] perties, and as a [illegible] Therapeutic agents [illegible]

[illegible] PHODYNE—Its use [illegible]ns to perform their [illegible]g from Nervous [illegible]oms which this [illegible]ssured of an [illegible]nvaluable [illegible]

[illegible]RTIS'S and

[illegible] 9-9 per ke g.
[illegible] do.
[illegible] do.
[illegible] dos lb.
[illegible] o.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—32, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. COCHINARD, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

HOTELS.

NOTICE.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
POONA.
(No. 6, CIVIL LINES)
NEAR MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL under European Management Open to the Westerly Breeze, and one of the healthiest spots in Poona.

TERMS—

BOARD and Lodging.—Five Rupees per diem: including ice, bath, light, or Rs. 100 per month.
Wines, Beer, &c., guaranteed of the best quality.
A First Class Billiard Table on the Premises.
Also a splendid Lawn Tennis Court in the Compound.
For further particulars apply to the Manager.

Poona, 18th July, 1881.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—
Star of India Brandy .....Rs. 20 per doz.

LARRONDE FRERES'
Margaux .....Qts. at Rs. 14 per doz.
St. Girons ..... „ „ 13 „
REMINGTON & Co.

COSSART, GORDON & Co.'s
MADEIRA,
SPECIALLY BOTTLED FOR THE INDIAN MARKETS.

Labelled.	Sealed.	Price.
Choice Reserve....	Black	Rs. 28 per doz.

REMINGTON & Co.

BASS & CO.'S PALE ALE.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—
HOGSHEADS .....Rs. 78
KILDERKINS..... „ 30
Special rates for regular customers.

LYON & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bass, Ratcliff, and Gretton, Limited.
NOTE.—This advertisement appears only on Saturdays.

REVISED QUOTATIONS
FOR
BULL-DOG BEER and STOUT
received by every mail-steamer.
Prices—Rs. 5-8 per doz. qts. } net
„ „ 3-12 „ pts. } cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche....	Rs. 36	Rs. 38 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole.....	„ 57	60 0
Sparkling Moselle	„ 28	„ 30 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer.....	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Deidesheimer	„ 17 8	„ 20 8
Geisenheimer	„ 18 8	„ 21 8
Steinwein	„ 22 0	.. ..
Hochheimer	„ 26 12	.. ..
Rudesheimer	„ 26 12	„ 29 12
Marcobrunner	„ 30 8	„ 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 8	.. ..
*BRANDY.		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s *1 star Brandy	„ 22 0	
Do. do. **2 stars	„ 30 0	
Fromy & Rogee's Brandy ***3 stars	„ 32 0	
CLARETS.		
From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Los Canons	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 0	.. ..
Chateau Lafitte	„ 24 0	.. ..
From MONTHEUIL FRANC FILS AINE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau Labranche	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 24 0
Chateau Larose	„ 22 0	„ 24 0
Chateau Divian	„ 22 0	„ 24 0
Chateau d'Ulzan.....	„ 22 0	.. ..
Chateau des Tours	„ 22 0	„ 24 0
BEER.		
IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE (1 doz. qts.)		Rs. 5 4
Do. do. do. (1 doz. pints.)		„ 3 4
COPENHAGEN PALE ALE .....(1 doz. qts.)		„ 6 0
SUNDRIES.		
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 27 0
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whiskey	„ 24	.. ..

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1881.

CARLTON WHISKEY
ELEVEN YEARS OLD.
11 years old. 5 years old.
36 Rupees. 30 Rupees.
Same as supplied to the Carlton and other London Club Houses.

THESE GRAND OLD WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the finest Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusel Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following Testimonial has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB.

CARLTON CLUB, 1875,
December 20.

MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPY.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your inquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this spirit in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your Firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT.

It is old and soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES that the empty bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to carefully examine the Capsules and Corks to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are branded with Trade Mark.

For prices and terms apply to
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
AGENTS FOR INDIA.
SHIPPERS.—RICHARD MATHEWS & CO.,
CARLTON WHISKEY MERCHANTS,
LONDON.

STRYCHNIDINE!

ACTS as a "SPECIFIC" for Nervous Debility, General Debility, Anæmia, Hepatic or Splenic Hyperæmphy, Chronic Indigestion, Loss of Energy, Neuralgia, Loss of Virile Powers, Nervous Prostration from overwork, Melancholia, Lassitude, Hysteria, Impaired Memory, &c., &c.

CURE GUARANTEED.

Per bottle, Rs. 4; Packing, As. 4; Per doz., Rs. 40.
W. ROODER & Co., Chemists, Calcutta.

H. J. MEYERS AND CO.'S
ELEBRATED INDIAN TEAS
Procurable from
[illegible]RJEE CURSETJEE JEWELLER,
Sole Agent in
[illegible]OMBAY,
[illegible]Candy Road.
[illegible]-list.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEART-BURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London,
And of Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N. B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE

(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE,)
BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,

May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA	KURRACHEE	LUCKNOW	BENARES
BOMBAY	POONAH	CAWNPORE	LAHORE
MADRAS	AGRA	DELHI	DARJEELING

and SIMLA,

And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.,	Calcutta.
G. F KELLNER & Co.,	Calcutta and Branches.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,	Bombay and Poonah.
E. GILLON & Co.,	Lahore.

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,
MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, HOSIERS, AND GLOVERS,
BY APPOINTMENT
TO
LADY FERGUSSON.

Dark Cambric Costumes.
Navy Serge.
Thick Tweed.
Warm Home Spun do.
Guernsey quilted do.
Norfolk Travelling with extra Jacket.
Warm Cashmere Dressing Gown, lined flannel.
Warm Oxford Jackets.
Long Sealskin Jackets.
Do. Astrakan do.
Warm Ulsters.
Rain Coats.
Alpacca Cache Possiere.
Flemish Linen Dust Coats.
Dark Cambric Petticoats.
Warm Petticoats.

COMPLETE OUTFITS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN, READY FOR WEAR.

Flannel in different colours.
Waterproof Sheeting.
Cotton and Merino Stockings.
Ladies' Undervests.
Tweed Hats.
Terai Hats.
Fancy Deck Hats.
Sealskin Caps.
Alexandra Jackets.
Shawls.
Scotch Mauds.
Mufflers and Wrappers.
Blankets.
Bathing Gowns.
Towels.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Paper Collars and Cuffs.
White and coloured Handkerchiefs.
Neckties and Fichus.
Sponges.
Toilet Requisites.
Fitted Bags complete.
Boots and Shoes.
Folding Deck Chairs.
Ladies Trunks.
Travelling Boxes.
Hat Boxes.
Soiled Linen Bags.
Leather Purses.
Air Pillows.
Resais (Indian Quilts).
Rugs and Straps.
Silk Umbrellas.
Parasols.
Tin Baths.
Nail Brushes.
Tooth Brushes.
Hair Brushes in cases.
Combs and Powders.
Perfumes.
Soap Boxes.
Luggage Labels.
Fans.
Work Boxes, &c., &c.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,
RAMPART ROW AND CHURCH GATE STREET. BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

WE are the only recognized Representatives of the Wine Trade *per se* in India.

We are also recognized Shippers on the London Market.

Our House in India was founded in 1842.

And in Europe in 1815.

Every description of both popular and suitable Wines for this climate may be obtained on the best terms from us as original Importers.

LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

PATRONS:
H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

PATRONS:
REGIMENTAL MESSES, THE PRINCIPAL LONDON & INDIAN CLUB HOUSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BORDEAUX.

CASH. Per doz. 2 doz. Qts. Pts.		CREDIT. Per Case. Qts. Pts.
Rs. a. Rs. a.		Rs. a. Rs. a.
34 8 36 4	Chateau Lafite or Mouton ..: (After-Dinner)	36 0 38 0
28 12 30 8	„ Rauzan ..: (Wines)	30 0 32 0
25 12 27 12	„ Palmer ..: (Wines)	27 0 29 0
23 0 25 0	„ La Rose ..: (Dinner Wines)	24 0 26 0
21 0 23 0	St. Julien .. ..: (Wines)	22 0 24 0
17 4 19 4	Cantenac .. ..: (Wines)	18 0 20 0
15 12 17 12	St. Estephe, a favourite	16 8 18 8
13 8 15 8	Petit Medoc, excellent for Breakfast	14 0 16 0
15 12 17 12	Do. in Litre Bottles	16 8 18 8
9 4 12 0	PETIT MEDOC, bottled in Bombay	9 8 12 8
24 0 25 12	Haut Sauternes, delicate flavour, Red	25 0 27 0
19 4 21 0	Sauterne (Barsac), light	20 0 22 0
15 2 ..	Graves	16 0 ..

BURGUNDY.

33 0 34 12	Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies	34 8 36 8
28 12 28 12	Nuits or Corton, high-class Wine	28 0 30 0
22 8 24 4	Volnay, strongly recommended..	23 8 25 8
19 4 21 0	Beaune, soft delicate flavour ..	20 0 22 0
26 12 28 12	Chablis, La Montonne, superior..	28 0 30 0
17 12 19 12	Chablis, light, pleasant Wine ..	18 8 20 8
19 4 ..	Vermouth	20 0 ..

CHAMPAGNE.

55 8 58 8	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES" Pluse, "EXTRA DRY," so labelled..	58 0 61 0
54 8 57 4	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	57 0 60 0
33 0 ..	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES," per Lamper of 24 half-pints	34 8 ..
35 4 36 12	DE ST. MARCEAUX	36 8 38 8
32 12 34 8	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light, particularly dry	34 0 36 0
25 8 27 12	SAUMER, Fine Sparkling ..	26 8 28 8
40 0 45 0	FISSI THIRION, Medium dry..	44 0 49 0
28 12 30 12	A. DE PAUL	30 0 32 0

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

43 0 45 0	Hock, Nonparell, extra quality, medium dry	45 0 47 0
32 8 34 8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	34 0 36 0
43 0 45 0	Moselle, Nonparell [extra quality]	45 0 47 0
32 8 34 8	Moselle, Muscatel [very choice]..	34 0 36 0

STILL GERMAN WINES.

40 8 ..	Hock, Marcobrunner	42 8
33 12 ..	Liebfraumilch	35 8
29 8 31 8	Hock Rudesheimer, mellow ..	31 0 33 0
24 4 26 4	Do. Hochheimer, fine flavoured	25 8 27 8
19 4 21 0	Do. Laubenheimer, light, refreshing	20 0 22 0
19 4 ..	Carlowitz	20 0 ..
39 0 ..	Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel, most pleasing Wine, ...	31 8 ..

SHERRY.

CASH. Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.		CREDIT Per doz Qts. Rs. a.
38 12	Amontillado A. 1. rare old .. gold seal	40 8
36 12	Amontillado, choice and superior.. black seal	38 8
28 12	Solera, ...	30 0
28 4	Amoroso, superior .. .. black seal	29 8
27 4	Montilla, extra pale and very dry black seal	28 0
22 0	Manzanilla, very pale, dry .. red seal	23 0
21 0	Pale, dry medium .. .. yellow seal	22 0
20 0	Vino De Pasto, remarkably pale and dry, pink seal	21 0
16 12	A Good Dinner Wine .. .. white seal	17 8
16 12	Marsala, Virgin, pale fine, flavour, yellow seal	17 8
27 12	Madeira, E. I., very superior .. black seal	29 0
33 8	Madeira, excellent Wine .. .. red seal	34 0

Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.	PORT.	Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.
36	..	Old Crusted, very choice (some years in bottle)	38 0	.. ..
26 4	28 4	Invalid's full-bodied, gold capsule	27 8	29 8
22 0	23 0	Dessert Wine, superior black seal, soft and mature	23 0	24 0
19 4	21 0	An Excellent wine .. red seal	20 0	22 0
14 8	16 4	Spanish Port	15 0	17 0
23 0	..	St. Martin's Malaga, Sacramental Wine	24 0	.. ..

LIQUEURS.

49 0	51 0	Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange, Red, White	51 0	53 4
7 0	..	Chartreuse, Green, per Bottle ..	7 4	.. ..
6 0	..	Do. Yellow „	6 4	.. ..
..	71 12	Benedictine	..	75 0
51 4	55 0	Maraschino de Zara, best	53 8	57 8
17 8	..	Noyean de Martinique	19 8	.. ..
37 0	..	Creme de Noyean	38 8	.. ..
38 12	40 12	Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	40 8	42 8
26 0	..	Orange Bitters, best	27 0	.. ..
30 12	..	"Kill the Crow" Bitters	32 0	.. ..
..	27 8	Assorted Liqueurs, Choice.. ..	..	28 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.

Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
27 0	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy.. ..	29 0
29 8	White Capsule, delicate flavour	30 8
32 12	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	34 0
37 8	Black Capsule, superior old, pale	39 0
45 4	Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old..	47 0
22 4	RUM, old Jamaica	23 0
20 8	„ fine "Pineapple"	21 0
22 4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality ..	23 0
22 4	DRY GIN	23 0
22 4	FIELD'S Gin	23 0
16 10	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch	17 0
23 4	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch, fine old, pure..	24 0
18 0	SCHNAPP'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial	18 8
18 0	GENEVA, in flasks, the best	18 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND WHISKIES IN JARS.

CASH. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar, Rs. a.
15 0	Cognac. ****	15 8
13 0	„ ***	13 8
11 4	„ **	11 8
10 8	„ *	10 12

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. An allowance of Price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriages to godown.

Empty Jars 1 Gal. .. .. .. Rs. 2 0 each.
Do. do. 2 „ .. .. .. „ 3 0 „
Do. do. 4 „ .. .. .. „ 4 0 „
Wood Taps Rs. 1-8 each. Plated Taps, Rs. 4 each.

WHISKEY IN JARS—WOOD.

Rs. a.		Rs. a.
8 12	Irish and Scotch, Fine, Old, Pure per Im. Gall.	9 0
46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.	CLARET IN WOOD.	46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
216 0	St. ESTEPHE	231 0
161 0	MEDOC	172 0

Of these we keep stock from October to March only.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

	CASH. 4 Gals. Per Jar. Rs. a.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. a.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. a.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
Manzanilla..	38 4	115 0	216 0	424 2

The Quarter Casks, Octaves, and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Re. 1-8 or Rs. 4 extra.

MEMO. OF TERMS.

(Our Quotations throughout are duty paid.)

An Order for Five cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE of Credit Price.
THREE months' Credit, without Discount, to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
Single-dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value of Credit Prices.

NOTE.—Forwarding Charges are added. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival, but not afterwards.

All Up-country Orders have PROMPT ATTENTION, and are executed the same day as received if possible.

☞ N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the railway receipt.

We do not supply less than one dozen quarts or two dozen pints.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES.

Mr. W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.
Mr. MANECKJEE COWASJEE TADIWALLA, of Morsans and Co.

NOTICE.
THIS ADVERTISEMENT APPEARS ONCE A WEEK.

CLARETS IN WOOD.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Medoc of about 48 Imp. galls. or 24 dozs. ...	172 0	180 0
St. Estephe „ „	216 0	231 0

We are now registering orders for the above. The first supply is expected about the middle of October next.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

JEWELLERS,

GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS,

OPTICIANS,

AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S

FIELD-GLASSES, PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.

AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER'S

CELEBRATED SQUARE PIANOS.

2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—REDUCTION IN PRICE.

ZOEDONE FOR INDIA,
A DELICIOUS SPARKLING BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE

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